

ME NEWS

idents' shift over cists' unlikely to back ministers

Devlin
an on Correspondent

an on appearances at meetings by some government ministers is likely to be in spite of a new motionism carried at the conference in London on Saturday.

National Union of

tion reaffirmed the that "fascists" and should not be allowed a university and colleges, a decision taken at an annual conference in 1968.

tion also contained new to individual unions on carry out the principle of the clause carried at the conference in 1968. It is known to espouse laws, from speaking in by whatever means are (including disruption and violence).

new clauses which replace that are:

Conference believes that at of principle student should not allow a platform of organized fascist spings on its campus. We in this decision we are and on the side of democracy upholding the right of societies to live without violence. We should refuse to carry out the above policy if such meetings through sided through the democracy of the unions. It is the past success of as mass pickers and of the intended late. Conference believes over possible the proposal constituent organization use a platform to a fascist speaker should be rejected a general meeting.

Conference condemns acts of aggression and counter-protestive bankrupt and a substituted democratically decided

action which involves the mass of students.

Mr John Randall, the union's president, said later they were against ad hoc manifestations of violence, such as had been recently organized. They wanted them replaced by democratically agreed non-violent mass action.

He added: "If the union decided against a speaker, I should like to see the occupation of the room in which the meeting was taking place. Perhaps 1,000 students would occupy a room which could only hold 500, and so force the meeting to be abandoned."

Mr. Frenchie, Secretary of State for Education and Science, last month refused to address a meeting of the NUS in the autumn. He said he would not address their meetings until they changed their policy, and he would not address individually unions unless they dissociated themselves from it.

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, and Mr. Fowler, Minister of State for Education and Science, made similar announcements.

Mr Bernard Levin, the journalist, said yesterday that his ban on addressing student meetings remained. It was the principle to which he objected and the means, violent or otherwise, was irrelevant.

At least 40 student unions have condemned the national union's ban. It remains to be seen whether they feel strongly enough to disaffiliate. There was a call for disaffiliation from some students at the end of Saturday's conference.

Mr Dave Davis, chairman of the Federation of Conservative Students, which has 15,000 members, said many delegates on Saturday had voted against the wishes of their unions. There would be a great deal of recommitment when they returned. He said: "I do not feel that grassroots opinion has been properly honoured by this conference."



Contestants in the veterans' race held every three years by the Cyclists' Touring Club pedalling along their hundred-mile route near Bayford, Hertfordshire, yesterday. More than 300 men aged over 50 and women over 40 took part in five regional races.

Deposit proposed to ensure old cars are scrapped

To ensure that when a car's useful life is finished it is handed over for "recycling", registration fees for private vehicles should include a refundable deposit of about £50.

That is one of the radical recommendations on road and rail traffic from a report, published yesterday, by an independent commission on transport.

The commission was set up by the Bishop Suffragan of Kingston upon Thames, the Right Rev Hugh Montefiore.

Its report also calls for most road-building in towns to be stopped until new management policies have been put into operation, and present investment proposals reviewed. The commission adds that the embargo should not apply to roads forming part of new urban development.

ments or environmental projects, or to road schemes already well advanced.

The report, called *Changing Directions*, says the interests of motorists and businessmen were well known, but those of children, old people, housewives and others who make up the mass of pedestrians, cyclists and bus passengers were not. "It is right we should speak up for them", it says.

Transport policies should be designed to help pedestrians and cyclists. Bus services should be expanded and private transport restricted where necessary.

In a forward to the report the bishop says: "All Christian ministry has three spheres of operation: among individuals, within the church, and to society. The commission has been part of my ministry to society."

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Union officers

Officers for the Oxford
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Pay proposed for women who are 'trapped'

The National Council for the Single Woman and her Dependents says that women, some of them "trapped" at a young age, who give up hopes of marriage and a career to look after elderly parents should be paid for doing it.

Sprouting of committees and pedants' revolt expected over road signs

Wales being what it is, the progress towards bilingual road signs, agreed by the Government, will not be made without argument, perhaps a lost temper or two, and a sprouting of committees.

The transition means that signs pointing to Cardiff will carry the Welsh name, *Caeffwrdd*, as well: the road to Swansea will be marked *Aber-tawe*.

With well established names like those, progress should be simple enough. But in other areas difficulties of orthography and idiom are the rule. There are bound to be revolts among pedants. There is sure to be at least one councillor who will wring his hands in public, worrying what the English will think of it all, as if Englishmen give a straw what Welshmen do with their names.

The first committee has been set up and will advise the Government on correct name forms to be adopted. It should be said at once that bilingual signing will not involve most of the place names of Wales. At least three-fifths of towns and villages have only one name, a Welsh one. A small number have only an English name, such as Saundersfoot and Cross Keys, and no one proposes inventing Welsh names for them.

Many places, however, have Welsh names which have been corrupted and given an English spelling. For these there is a case, in the interests of common sense and convenience, for reaching agreement on one Welsh form. In most cases this

Regional report

Trevor Fishlock Cardiff

could be done by altering one or two letters, a tidying-up process.

There is a good precedent for this. In recent years the corrupted English forms Dolgellay, Llanelly, Towy, Conwy, have been officially tidied and restored to the original Welsh forms: Dolgellau, Llanelli, Tywyn, Conwy. In the same way, Caernarvon could change to Caernarfon; the Welsh form is widely used (indeed, has appeared often in *The Times*) and it would be silly to have both on one sign.

In the same way Aberavon might change to Aberafan, Aberdare to Aberdar, Barry to Barri, even Wrexham to Wrecsam.

In essentially Welsh-speaking areas most people might prefer to settle for the sole use of the Welsh name of their town or village, the name they habitually use, even when it looks and sounds completely different from the English name. Aber-teifi (Cardigan) is a case in point.

In anglicized areas, however, people might not be so ready to accept phonetic Welsh spelling. The people of Llanstephan, Carmarthenshire, might be per-

fectly happy with Llanstephan; but how would Caerffili go down as the sole version of Caerphilly, and Pont-y-pwl as the official way of spelling Pontypool?

It has been put to me that people living in those areas love tradition just as much as Welsh-speakers and would not object. But there could be arguments.

In the effort to reach single forms of names wherever possible, Welsh purists might have to concede that some Welsh names died out so long ago that they are not worth reviving. Obviously lines will have to be drawn, but it is worth remembering that some towns in anglicized areas have names unknown to the English-speaking inhabitants, but commonly used by Welsh speakers. Usk (Bryobugae) is an example.

The pursuit of simplicity might involve the ending of the rather pedantic use of the definite article (Y) in certain place names—like Y Rhyl, Y Barri, Y Trilwng (Welshpool).

The agreed forms of place names will have to be incorporated into ordinance survey maps and in this way will reach popular motoring maps and atlases. The transition to bilingual signs offers local authorities an excellent opportunity to tidy up place names and to act in the spirit of Welsh language legislation. It offers them an opportunity of tidying up road signs which, even in English alone, are often badly sited, too abundant and confusing.

Union seeks London ambulance inquiry

By Our Labour Staff

The Confederation of Health Service Employees has written to its five sponsored MPs and to Mrs Castle, Secretary of State for Social Services, calling for an inquiry into alleged delays between calls being received at ambulance control at Waterloo and being passed on ambulance crews.

Members of the Park Royal ambulance branch of COHSE in North-west London have compiled evidence to back their complaints. It includes LA4s, the pink forms handed to ambulance crews when they are given a call.

Some of the forms show delays of up to an hour between the call being received at control and being passed to an ambulance. One shows a call timed at control at 9.40 and timed as being received at the ambulance station at 10.23 am. The patient was unconscious and the crew's remarks at the bottom of the sheet are: "This patient was nearly dead when arriving at hospital."

Another sheet gives the time a call was received at control as 11.47 am, and at the station as 1.34 pm. The patient was a girl aged four, who had pneumonia. The crew's remarks are: "One hour 53 minutes delay."

Some of the forms are old, because after showing their dossier to representatives of the ambulance authority about 18 months ago, the practice of putting the time a call was received at control at the top of each form handed to a crew was stopped.

The men blame the system rather than the individuals who run it. Control of the London ambulance service was centralized at a new headquarters in Waterloo about 18 months ago. Before then it was split among five area controls.

The crews claim that it is impossible for coordinators working from Waterloo to have detailed local knowledge of the whole of London and as a result they often send the wrong ambulances to calls, ignoring nearer available vehicles.

No comment was available from the London ambulance service yesterday.

RAF team wins

An RAF team won the national helicopter championship at Hickstead, Sussex, yesterday. An army team was second, and a navy team third.

MP calls for inquiry into demonstrations

By Martin Huckerby

An inquiry into the events leading to the death of a student and into the conduct of the police at demonstrations in London on Saturday was called for yesterday by Mr Sydney Bidwell, Labour MP for Ealing, Southall. Mr Bidwell is chairman of the London area council of Liberation, and took part himself in the counter-demonstration it organized against the National Front.

A similar call was made by Mr John Randall, president of the National Union of students.

Mr Arthur Latham, Labour MP for City of Westminster, Paddington will try to ask a private notice question of the Home Secretary in the Commons today. He is particularly concerned about reports that some of the National Front marchers were wearing paramilitary uniforms such as black shirts.

Several demonstrators who were at Red Lion Square on Saturday have accused the police of brutality. They include Mr Brian Heron, of the International Marxist Group, who said yesterday: "We did not start the trouble. It was the police, wading in beating people over the head with their truncheons, that started it all."

Mr Heron admitted, however, that the counter-demonstrators had wanted to prevent National Front supporters from entering Conway Hall "and our supporters moved forward with arms linked. There was the usual pushing and shoving against the police, but no violence on our side."

The police officer in charge at Red Lion Square, Mr John Gerard, deputy assistant commissioner, yesterday was assessing reports from senior officers who were on duty at the demonstration. Sir Robert Mark, the Commissioner, is expected to send a report to Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary.

Mr Gerard said on Saturday after the fighting that a shout, "obviously a prearranged signal", had gone up and then the violence had started. Mr Heron yesterday said that was "absolutely ludicrous."

Mr Steven Hart, general secretary of Liberation, said that when

Trust urges safeguard for accused employees

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

The possibility of introducing legislation or retaining sections of the Industrial Relations Act to safeguard the jobs of accused people was raised by the Apex Trust in a report yesterday.

The trust, an employment agency for former prisoners, which is backed by the Home Office, said that employers who dismissed a man when he was charged with an offence, before he was proved guilty or innocent, should in a case be heavily censured by the courts.

Employers should be educated to feel that it was their duty to keep the man's job available, as one way of minimizing the disastrous effect a charge could have, the report suggested.

The trust was commenting on the report of the working party on bail procedures in magistrates' courts. The courts had to do more to help a defendant to maintain his position in the community, it believed.

Yard detective suspended pending inquiry

By Clive Borrell

Chief Supt William Moody, one of Scotland Yard's most experienced detectives, has been suspended from duty on full pay pending the outcome of an investigation involving between thirty and forty police officers.

Five other CID officers were recently suspended in connexion with the same investigation, which began after the arrest and conviction of Mr James Humphreys, a former West End strip club owner.

Mr Moody was the detective in charge of an investigation of bribery and corruption two years ago, when charges were brought against an inspector and a sergeant after two staff reporters of *The Times* had tape-recorded conversations the officers had with an informer. The two officers were sent to prison for periods of seven and six years.

Father charged with arson

Edward Baker, aged 29, unemployed, is to appear before magistrates at Swansea today charged with arson, which resulted in the death of his son.

The charge arises from a fire at a council house in Towhill Road, Swansea, on Saturday in which two children, Terence Baker, aged eight, and Deborah Baker, aged six, died.

It's the Government's intention to encourage good pension schemes.

It's our intention to help you provide them.

"I wish to make it plain that we are in favour of and wish to encourage the development of good occupational pension schemes which are highly valued by the people in them."

That's what the Secretary of State for Social Services said in the Commons recently.

The cancellation of the planned State Reserve Scheme makes good company pensions even more vital.

Employees have every right to a good scheme that gives them financial security in retirement.

And the companies already operating such schemes are finding that the advantages can often offset the costs.

If you haven't finally decided on

your scheme, we can give you the help we've already given many other progressive businesses.

As one of Britain's largest insurance companies, we can provide a tailor-made GRE plan that's right for you—whether you've ten employees or ten thousand.

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A good name to trust your pensions to.

cial discrimination in factories criticized

Evans
Affairs Correspondent

ce by employers and unions generally to act racial discrimination is d in a report by Political Economic Planning, published today. An investigation plants showed that more ill practised some form imination. It often arose of a lack of awareness understanding of the law managers, and reluc face up to the implica their actions.

report is based on a of nearly 300 plants, studies of a smaller and interviews at head of large companies, lized industries and minals. It is the first of a of PEP reports on racial

workers from the ty groups (74 per cent) ncentrated in only 28 per of plants. Even though where few immigrants ere excluded from the more than a fifth of the surveyed employed from the racial minor- ups.

variations in numbers employed in different plants do not simply reflect the racial composition of the local population. The report shows that they spring, in part, from the policies of the plants.

Although labour turnover is about the same among white and minority workers, the coloured workers make up a higher proportion of applicants particularly if they do the work jobs. A West Indian or Asian has to make more than twice as many applications as a white can to find a job.

The minority groups, particularly the men, are also heavily concentrated in unskilled manual jobs and are much likely than their white counterparts to work on permanent night shifts.

More than half of plants with appreciable numbers of minority workers do not have supervisory staff from the minority groups now and do not expect to appoint any soon, the report says. Minority supervisors of non-manual workers are even less common. But the study suggests that expectations of white resistance to such arrangements are more common than actual experience of it.

Resistance from white workers to the employment of the minorities is not very common, and when it does occur it tends to die down quickly. At only 12 per cent of plants had there been long-standing opposition the report shows. Among plants employing minority workers the overwhelming majority of stoppages were not related to race. Friction between different minority groups rarely caused difficulties.

The TUC has called for action from its members to remove causes of friction between races and to the present exploitation. But the study could find little evidence of open discussions with management on the issue, either at plant or at national level.

The case studies produced examples of situations where unions had allowed discriminatory practices to develop and had actually encouraged discrimination. In some cases individual officials took up the causes of minority workers, but the whole unions are failing to represent them adequately, the report says.

Unions have done little to induct their new members into the purposes and practices of

trade unionism: nor have they grasped the importance of demonstrating in a practical way that they are welcome in the movement.

Mr David Stephen, director of the Runnymede Trust, yesterday described the report as a very clear and forthright statement of the fact that, in spite of the Race Relations Act, discriminatory practices in employment are widespread. That was so, he said, even in companies where the personnel director was liberal minded.

If Britain is to make any progress towards the widely professed goal of equality for racial minorities it will not be by relying on the good will of employers and trade unions", he said.

Good will was plainly not enough. Fears of a "white backlash" were used as an excuse for inaction. But it had not turned out to be an obstacle to plants after coloured workers had been promoted.

Racial Disadvantage in Employment, by David Smith (Political and Economic Planning, 12 Upper Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1. £2.20).

Discrimination implications, page 12

WEST EUROPE

Christian Democrats' power image smudged as Italy seeks a stable government

From Peter Nichols
Rome, June 16

The four coalition parties will meet on Tuesday at what is proudly, if somewhat too grandly, called a summit conference, in an attempt to meet President Leone's plea for them to sink their differences in the national interest and continue to provide a troubled country with a government.

The need for a firm hand is urgent. Economic troubles are calling for prompt action. Indeed, Italy is unlikely to obtain the further international credits necessary to keep the country going unless more effective measures are taken and are seen to be taken.

In this sense, an early settlement of the Government's problems is imperative. But there is a growing feeling that changes are in hand in the country's basic political framework which may take time to develop.

It is not surprising that the meeting of coalition party leaders on Tuesday has been arranged to take place after the results are known in the Sardinia regional elections.

Few local government con-

people—have been so closely watched as possible straws in what may be a political wind of change. Voting began today and ends tomorrow, and results should be known tomorrow night.

The issue at the national level, on which Sardinia may throw some light, is the future political role of the Christian Democrats.

While other Christian Democratic parties in Europe have almost vanished or have taken their places as one among others, the party here has remained confidently in the seat of power almost since the end of the war, and until a few weeks ago seemed set to stay there.

The question now is not whether it will remain there for the moment can be taken for granted—but on what terms.

Unless current pressures are checked, the party will no longer be able to rely on its traditional support, and that in effect might mean a new approach will be needed to maintain something resembling the old primacy.

Few periods have uncovered such strong divisions within the Christian Democratic Party than

the week since the coalition fell and was then told to settle its differences.

Christian Democrats are normally quarrelsome except when there is seen to be a danger to the regime they have built up over a quarter of a century. In that event they present a united front in public. This time they have not bothered to do so.

The party's left wing launched an attack on Signor Emilio Colombo, Minister of the Treasury, accusing him of responsibility for the critical state of the economy.

The left and one of the largest moderate factions within the party have been calling for a new Government led by Senator Amintore Fanfani, secretary of the party.

This public show of crisis within the party is being counterbalanced by a greater confidence among the lay parties, and particularly among the socialists, who form the second most powerful party in the coalition.

The main point is whether a party accustomed to power as a matter of right, has enough strength to accept the obvious need for a change of approach.

OVERSEAS

Tension in Peking over poster attack

From David Bonavia
Peking, June 16

The political temperature in Peking rose tonight as agitated crowds gathered to read posters attacking a member of the Politburo of the Chinese Communist Party.

The attack, directed against Mr Hua Kuo-feng, head of the party organization in Hunan province, was contained in nearly 20 large posters which appeared today in the centre of the city.

They were signed by a woman shop worker who wrote that she had come to Peking to present her grievances to Chairman Mao Tse-tung. The chairman's birthplace is in Hunan.

The woman, named as Mrs Sun Hui-ling, accused the provincial authorities of suppressing dissent through arrests, allegations of "ultra leftism" and even killings. She also denounced Mr Pu Chang-ye, Mr Hua's deputy in the party organization and political commissar of the Hunan military region.

Mr Hua, named as a full member of the Politburo at last year's party congress, has recently been active in Peking in the reception of foreign dignitaries. Mrs Sun, in her poster, associated him with the late Marshal Lin Biao by accusing him of propagating a statement which Lin made against extreme leftist elements in 1967.

The poster of this latest poster is reminiscent not only of others which have been put up recently in other provinces but also of the series which went up in Peking last week, accusing the municipal authorities of suppressing former leftwing activists.

Fosters attributed to workers at two Peking factories and a transport organization have gone up over the weekend supporting the attack on "leading comrades among the city authorities."



President Nixon with Mrs Golda Meir, former Prime Minister of Israel, when he visited her in Jerusalem yesterday.

Mr Nixon wins full support of King Faisal

Continued from page 1

It was also agreed that a senior Syrian official would visit Washington soon to discuss in depth plans for future relations. The first step, mentioned by both leaders, was to strengthen cultural and educational ties. The United States also agreed to take part in the Damascus International Fair next month.

A measure of the confidence established by the tireless diplomacy of Dr Henry Kissinger, the Secretary of State, since the October war was contained in the mutual praise expressed by the two Presidents. Mr Nixon hailed the efforts of "President Assad and his colleagues... in the interests of peace."

The Syrian leader praised the "constructive efforts of Mr Nixon and his Government" during the October war.

As President and Mrs Nixon stepped off the "Spirit of 76"

they were greeted by a 21-gun salute. Then the two Presidents immersed in deep conversation walked towards the green carpeted rostrum for the official ceremony.

President Nixon waved at an impressive welcoming party after the two leaders had reviewed the Army guard.

Mr Nixon was introduced to the Syrian Cabinet and talked with each minister as well as members of the Army command. An ironic touch was the presence of Mr Nureddin Mohieddin, the Soviet ambassador, who is dean of the diplomatic corps and was the sole ambassador at the welcoming ceremony.

Earlier, President Nixon won important support in his Watergate struggle from King Faisal of Saudi Arabia. During Mr Nixon's short visit to Jiddah, the King had said to him:

"Anyone who stands against you, Mr President, is an enemy of the United States of America."

Relations between the United States and Saudi Arabia began in 1945 when a senior Saudi held talks in Washington about covering of American oil interests in Saudi Arabia.

No specific mention of Mr Nixon's bilateral relations was made clear to Saudi Arabia's military and social.

Mr Nixon's visit to Jiddah, the King had said to him:

Bonn Foreign Minister sees Mr Callaghan

By Our Diplomatic Staff

Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, West German Foreign Minister, flew to London on Saturday for a three-hour meeting with Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, at his official country residence at Dorneywood.

Their discussion ranged over European Community questions—Herr Genscher is chairman of the Council of Ministers—and the Nato meeting in Ottawa for which Mr Callaghan is leaving today.

It is understood that Nato subjects covered included the troop reduction talks and Berlin. There was also a review of the western situation, of exchange of information and the timing and level of the third stage of the conference.

On the EEC the talk concentrated on political cooperation. In Ottawa this week it is expected that a new declaration of the principles governing the Nato alliance will be agreed.

England and Wales win through to chess final

Nice, June 16.—England and Wales have both surprised their supporters by winning places among the group A finalists for the twenty-first World Chess Olympiad.

In Group 1, the Soviet Union easily won one qualifying place and the struggle for the remaining place lay between Scotland, Wales and Poland. In the last round yesterday Wales beat Scotland, but Poland had a chance of beating both if they won every one of their adjourned games against Puerto Rico.

In fact they drew one game, giving the place in the Group A finals to Wales.

In yesterday's most exciting match blunders and weak moves by Panama helped Canada to ensure entry into the A finals.

If Panama had scored one point in the match then Australia, another team in the same group, would have qualified for the top group. If Panama

did not score one point, then Canada would qualify.

At adjournment, Lombana of Panama appeared to have an easy win over Piasetski of Canada. But as the 80-move game neared its conclusion while an intense crowd watched, Lombana started making inferior moves. He then committed a blunder which gave Canada a 4-0 win.

Group 1: 1. Soviet Union, 2. Poland, 3. England, 4. Wales, 5. Scotland, 6. Puerto Rico, 7. Canada, 8. Panama, 9. Argentina, 10. Yugoslavia, 11. Romania, 12. Israel, 13. Finland, 14. Bulgaria, 15. Cuba, 16. Hungary, 17. Mexico, 18. Norway, 19. Czechoslovakia, 20. Denmark, 21. Sweden, 22. France, 23. Germany, 24. Italy, 25. Colombia, 26. Japan, 27. South Africa, 28. United States, 29. Australia, 30. New Zealand, 31. Netherlands, 32. Belgium, 33. Austria, 34. Switzerland, 35. Greece, 36. Spain, 37. Portugal, 38. Luxembourg, 39. Ireland, 40. Norway, 41. Sweden, 42. Finland, 43. Denmark, 44. Czechoslovakia, 45. Poland, 46. Yugoslavia, 47. Romania, 48. Bulgaria, 49. Hungary, 50. Soviet Union, 51. Cuba, 52. Mexico, 53. Norway, 54. Sweden, 55. Finland, 56. Denmark, 57. Czechoslovakia, 58. Poland, 59. Yugoslavia, 60. Romania, 61. Bulgaria, 62. Hungary, 63. Soviet Union, 64. Cuba, 65. Mexico, 66. Norway, 67. Sweden, 68. Finland, 69. Denmark, 70. Czechoslovakia, 71. Poland, 72. Yugoslavia, 73. 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out

Shishu, Somalia, June 16—Africa's presidents left for today after a bitter over-filling an administrative post had split the continent. The pro-Arab and black camp, in the Organization of Unity (OAU), saw the of Mr. William Eteki, of the OAU, as secretary-general to the growing influence of the Arab world. Mr. Omar Arreh, the Foreign Minister, a candidate, had strong backing of last-minute protest of African brotherhood. A saw the OAU as divided, with its secret Addis Ababa torn by feuds and nearly to meet the difficult continental development. African delegate said. Seventh annual OAU failed in about 25 years to decide between Mr. d Mr. Vernon Mwangi, Foreign Minister. Mr. Arreh withdrew of Mr. Eteki, who was unanimously to end a meeting. African Christian states with the Arabs on religious. Others fear economic by the oil price. Still others, like Zaire, see the Arabs as a political influence on ineat. Uganda, in army un- nited for an armed struggle, move which is moving southern Africa. "If fear to die, we will liberate any part of he said. ded that President Barre alia chairman of the hold "shoot Africans reach Cape Town."



A thrown kiss from Valery Panov and a smile from his wife Galina when they arrived at Ben Gurion airport, Tel Aviv, after their flight from Vienna.

Panovs say
protests
must go on

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, June 16
Valery Panov, the Soviet Jewish dancer, said today the demonstrations against the Bolshoi Ballet in Britain should continue. The dancer, who was allowed to leave Russia with his wife, Galina, last week after two years of obstruction, said, "I would never have been given visas without the outcry and public demonstrations in Britain. The couple were interviewed today in a villa of an Israeli ballet executive. Mr. Panov conceded that as a rule artists' expression and politics should

not mix, but he said that in Russia, art was dominated by political doctrine. The Panovs obtained Israeli citizenship automatically on their arrival last night, but they said their future plans were uncertain. They had had offers from various ensembles in Europe and America but had made no commitments. Their first trip abroad, sponsored by the Israeli Foreign Ministry, will be to Britain, not to dance but to thank those who campaigned on their behalf. Mr. Panov said he was reared as a Communist but his disenchantment began in 1959 when, at the age of 20 and already a soloist with the Kirov Ballet, he was sent home from New York and forbidden to go abroad again. He said he had been accused of contact with Zionist agents, although at the time he had not known what Zionism was. He

was certain the charge had been trumped up by secret police accompanying the Kirov to justify their assignment. Mr. Panov believed he had been singled out because of his Jewish origin and this instilled the feeling of Jewish identification. The feeling intensified after the Six Day War of 1967. The last straw was the censorship of a ballet he had created for the Kirov company in 1971. The opening scene showed people on their knees, unable to rise. No amount of persuasion could convince the authorities that the reference was to the Pugachov mutiny in the eighteenth century and the scene was banned. So, Mr. Panov explained, it was the culmination of national feeling for Israel and resentment of the official pressure on artists that caused him to fight to go to Israel.

gress struggle to determine the President's
iny enters its final phase
hort guide to the anatomy of Watergate

ed Emery
on, June 16
Nixon, in his State
ment message last year,
One year of Watergate
ph. In the event, two
national trauma have
iced as the second anni-
passes tomorrow of
first weird five arrests
e Watergate building, in
on. President's strategies
ll four years be enough
President's strategies
securing his survival
s term ends in January,
third year, however, will
y see Mr. Nixon's destiny
as the long march in
s towards impeachment
res. Meanwhile, since
res last Watergate guide,
as been a plethora of
ing". The cast is still
but roles have changed
ment. Representatives
y committee: Closed
review of evidence on
arges under way since
witnesses in open session
e end of this month,
hender grounds for
exist targeted for the
ek of July: four sub-
or more than 100 tapes
l by President; Presi-
own tape transcript
sion" to committee
as inaccurate, and
not in compliance with
as for actual tapes,
ng a vote against the
nt, full House debate and
etly to conclude, by mid-
e: Contingency plans for
continue through im-
ctions and into the 1975
e Court
the first time the court
ed of Watergate earlier
nth when it agreed with
orked, the special prose-
to bypass the court of
in order to decide the

main tapes case. The President
is appealing against Judge
Sirica's ruling for him to turn
over 54 more White House tapes
to the prosecutor for use in the
Watergate cover-up trial.
The Supreme Court yesterday
also made public the grand
jury's accusation against Presi-
dent Nixon as a conspirator,
and agreed, at Mr. Nixon's peti-
tion, to decide whether, as he
contends, the grand jury ex-
ceeded its authority in listing
him in a criminal accusation.
The court, however, refused
Mr. Nixon's request for full
access to the secret grand jury
proceedings. Justice B. Brennan
argued in open session on
July 8, with decisions likely soon
after.
US court of appeals
Asked on June 14 to overturn
convictions of original seven
Watergate convicts, in March
upheld Judge Sirica's ruling
that the grand jury report on
the President should be handed
to the House Judiciary com-
mittee—a unique transfer in
American history.
Federal district court
"Trials pending: June 26,
plumbers' alleged violation of
Dr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist's
rights in break-in at his office;
John Ehrlichman, Gordon
Liddy, Eugene Martinez,
Bernard Barker.
July 25, Ed Reinecke,
Lieutenant Governor of Cali-
fornia, perjury in the case of
the International Telephone and
Telegraph Corporation.
September 9, the Watergate
cover-up conspiracy: John
Mitchell, H. R. Haldeman, John
Ehrlichman, Gordon Strachan,
Dr. Ellsberg, Mardian, Kenneth
Parkinson.
Court and date undeter-
mined: Robert Vesco, the fugi-
tive financier, accused of ob-
struction of justice in the New
York campaign case; George
Steinbrenner and his American
Shipbuilding Company.

multiple charges of conspiracy
on illegal campaign contribu-
tions.
Federal grand juries
Three Watergate grand juries,
citizen bodies which hear the
prosecutor's evidence in secret
and determine "probable
cause" for sending persons to
trial, now sitting in Washington.
No 1, the oldest, investigates
the Watergate cover-up which
on March 1 it said was still
continuing. No 2 investigates
political espionage and cam-
paign violations and further
indictments are expected; No
3 more of the same, plus the
"integrity" of presidential tape
recordings, after the discovery
of an 184-minute gap in a sub-
poenaed tape.
Court-appointed panel of ex-
perts in June reaffirmed that
the gap had been caused
through manually operated
erasures—a conclusion still de-
bated by the White House, as
Miss Rose Mary Woods, the
President's secretary.
President's men killed
Donald Segretti, Jeb
Magruder, Egil Krogh, Herbert
Porter, Gordon Liddy, Howard
Hunt, James McCord, Bernard
Barker, Eugene Martinez,
Frank Scuris, Virgilio Gon-
zalez, George Hearn.
To be sentenced after pleading
guilty
Richard Kleindienst, John
Dean, Charles Colson, Frederick
LaRue, Herbert Kalmbach.
Appealing against conviction
Dwight Chapin, sentenced to
10-30 months' jail for perjury.
Acquitted
(Vesco case) John Mitchell,
Maurice Stans.
Granted immunity
Harry Sears, David Young.
Corporations
Thirteen executives fined
after pleading guilty to cam-
paign fund violations and 13 cor-
porations fined.

Mr Nixon is
summoned
to appear as
witness

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, June 16
In the "plumbers' trial be-
ginning on June 26, President
Nixon, Dr. Kissinger, the Sec-
retary of State, and General Alex-
ander Haig, the White House
chief of staff, have been sum-
moned to appear as witnesses
in the defence by Mr. John
Ehrlichman.
This is reported today by the
Associated Press and the New
York Times. The President has
already made it clear that he
will not appear in court, but
might supply written answers
to questions.
However, there can be no
excusing Dr. Kissinger and Gen-
eral Haig once the judge is
satisfied that their appearance
is relevant to the case.
The Supreme Court moved
deeper into the Watergate case
yesterday. It agreed to decide
whether the federal grand jury
had the right to name Presi-
dent Nixon as an "unindicted"
member of the alleged criminal
conspiracy to obstruct justice in
the cover-up.
The President's counsel, it was
disclosed, tried to have Mr.
Nixon's name expunged from the
record. It was overruled by
Judge Sirica. In the event, the
Federal Court, so the President's
counsel asked the Supreme
Court to rule that the grand jury
exceeded its authority. They
contended a sitting President
could not be indicted, and that
only be cited and judged in the
impeachment process in Con-
gress.
The Supreme Court, however,
refused the President's petition
to have full access to the grand
jury's secret proceedings on
which its decision to name Mr.
Nixon was based.

rests as Hongkong
ports 118 Vietnamese

Hong Kong, June 16—A total
South Vietnamese illegal
ants, many of them try-
evade military service,
deported to Saigon.
They were flown home
chartered South Viet-
civil aircraft sent by the
Government.
of the original group of
migrants one man, Mr.
Kwokkel, has been issued
of habeas corpus and is
ing pending further
ics.
departure of the immi-
was marked by unruly
at the airport. There
uffling between the police
atives of the Vietnamese
ried to prevent their
action. Journalists were
olved and several people
been detained.

The Vietnamese were caught
entering Hongkong illegally 13
days ago on a junk which had
taken them off a freighter that
had smuggled them out of South
Vietnam. The 118 are said to
include young men who had fled
to avoid military conscription.
Since their detention here,
the Vietnamese have pleaded
against being sent back to
South Vietnam, a land ground-
ed that they would face severe
punishment.
Reliable sources said that on
their return young men in the
group who tried to avoid con-
scription would have to serve
their term but would not be
given additional punishment
unless they were found to be
prime movers in the illegal
immigration racket.
Agence France-Presse.

Brezhnev rebuff for US
critics of Moscow summit

From Our Correspondent
Moscow, June 16
Mr. Leonid Brezhnev, the
Soviet Communist Party leader,
told foreign correspondents
today that he expected Presi-
dent Nixon's visit this month
to bring new rewards, "despite
pessimism in some quarters,
especially certain individuals in
the United States."
Mr. Brezhnev was answering
questions after casting his vote
in the elections for the Supreme
Soviet. The unopposed candi-
dates in his area were Mr.
Kosygin, the Prime Minister,
and Marshal Grechko, the
Defence Minister.
Speaking of Mr. Nixon's visit,
which begins on June 27, Mr.
Brezhnev said the President had
tentatively agreed to go to Yalta
and Minsk as well as Moscow,
and might visit Siberia. "Lake
Baikal" is a very interesting
place," he said. "So for that
matter is Novosibirsk." He thought
the President's visit would last a
week.
Asked when he thought the
final stage of the European
Security Conference would take
place, Mr. Brezhnev replied:
"The sooner the better," espe-
cially as fundamental ques-
tions have been settled and only
some minor details remain to be
decided."
To a final question about the
predicted new Soviet constitu-
tion, which appears to have been
in preparation for a decade, Mr.
Brezhnev said that perhaps a
draft would be published this
year and there would be a
general discussion of it.
Leading article, page 13

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in preparation for a decade, Mr.
Brezhnev said that perhaps a
draft would be published this
year and there would be a
general discussion of it.
Leading article, page 13

avy fighting
es round
mbodian port

om Penh, June 16—
y fighting raged round
odia's main port at Kom-
Som today. Khmer Rouge
s were apparently prepar-
heir first major offensive
he town since the war
7.
The Chamcar Mon presi-
al palace negotiations on
ormation of a new govern-
continued following last
day's resignation of Mr.
Bore's coalition. Agence
ce Presse.

Jurists condemn torture in
Uruguay

From Our Correspondent
Geneva, June 16
Defects in the legal system of
military justice in Uruguay make
possible continued systematic
torture and ill-treatment of
arrested political suspects,
according to a report by the
International Commission of
Jurists.
The report is by the Commis-
sion's Secretary-General, Mr.
Niall MacDermot, and Miss Inger
Fahlender, research officer of
Amnesty International, who
visited Uruguay in April and
May to study the legal situation.

They found that maltreatment
is particularly associated with
investigations conducted by mili-
tary units. Suspects are then
being held in military barracks
and interrogation centres, before
being transferred to the control
of the military judges.
During this time, the relatives
and lawyers of arrested people
usually do not know by whom
they have been arrested or where
they are being detained, the
report adds.
From 3,500 to 4,000 people are
estimated to have come before
military judges since July, 1972,
and 1,140 of them are still in

custody, awaiting various stages
of their investigation and trial.
In addition, many others have
been, and continue to be,
arrested and detained for vary-
ing periods without trial.
The jurists have made specific
proposals to President Bordaberry and his ministers for com-
pliance with the rule of law,
including notification to the
Council of State within 24 hours
of all arrests made under the
emergency security measures.
The report makes a point of
expressing appreciation of the
assistance given by the authori-
ties to members of the mission.

SPORT

Athletics

Sercombe should not suffer after
mysterious disqualification

By Neil Allen
Athletics Correspondent
Bob Sercombe, of Newport, who
suffered a controversial disqualifi-
cation after finishing fourth in the
Amateur Athletics Association
marathon championship at Windsor
on Saturday, no doubt already
officially knows that he will be
selected, together with the runner-
up, Bernard Paine, for the Euro-
pean championships in Rome. I
cannot believe that the selectors
are so insensitive that they would
let Sercombe have an unnecessarily
agonising weekend after a disquali-
fication which still remains a
mystery to him.
Arthur Winter, who, as referee,
ruled out Sercombe and the eighth
finisher, Colin Kirkham, for
cutting a corner and using
abusive language when I directed
them", leaves me totally uncon-
vinced that he has a case. He
believes that runners, even with
sweat pouring from their eyes after
running 20 miles in 81 degrees,
should be able to spot a two inch
badge he was wearing because "I
began waving them to one side
when they were 100 yards away".
From what I, and his club col-
league, know of Sercombe (I do
not speak to Kirkham, after the
race) he is not a man who uses bad
language, especially, as he wearily

pointed out, as you hardly have
enough breath to say anything in
a marathon. Any swearing prob-
ably came from supporters on the
course who wondered why an
elderly man in a tweed suit was
getting in the way of runners who
often switch from one side of the
road to the other during the ex-
hausting late stages of this
event.
Some athletics officials are now-
days drawing their skirts even
further from the press. But if the
A.A.A. in considering a protest by
Sercombe's club, are interested,
they could find an unbiased witness
in my photographer colleague,
Chris Smith, of The Observer, who
was on the spot when Mr. Winter
felt his discontent. Smith says:
"It looked as though he was
waving the runners round a motor-
bike escort. There was certainly
no suggestion of anything out of
order or else I would have taken
a photo."
Ron Hill, who finished sixth on
Saturday, said: "If these two were
disqualified, then we should all be
ruled out. Anyone who takes a
price under 100 should be shot."
Reverberated by all this was Akio
Usami, of Japan, a magnificent win-
ner whose time was worth at least
five minutes faster in cooler
weather. He is 31, was having his

31st marathon, thought he had lost
at least 500 in sweat and felt a
week's training at Windsor had
been invaluable. At 10 miles (50min
38sec) he was 32sec in front, at 15
miles (1hr 15min 45sec) the margin
was 1min 51sec, and at 20 miles,
Paine was 2min 26sec behind Usami,
who reached 25 miles in 2hr 8min.
Afterwards Usami sweated, smiled
and chatted, while Sercombe simply
sweated and stared uncomprehen-
dingly as he was given the news that
his 26 miles 385 yards had ended in
fiasco.
Alan Pascoe, one of Britain's
greatest all-round athletes, decided
at Crystal Palace track yesterday
that he was not fit enough to repre-
sent Britain against East Germany
in the 110 metres hurdles and 4 x
400 metres relay on Wednesday and
Thursday. He is suffering from
buritis in both ankles. On Satur-
day at Crystal Palace an 18-year-old
Surrey high jumper, Garry Voss,
cleared 6ft 5in. Only eight British
athletes have ever gone higher.
MARATHON: Finishing order:
1. A. Usami (Japan), 2hr 15min
16 sec; 2. B. Paine (Cardiff), 2hr
18min 22sec; 3. E. Lesse (East
Germany), 2hr 18min 44sec; 4. R.
Usami, of Japan, 2hr 20min 52sec;
5. K. Angus (Sheffield), 2hr
20min 20sec; 6. R. Hill (Bolton),
2hr 21min 36sec.

Motor racing

The third man to score a Le Mans treble

From John Blunsden
Le Mans, June 16
The widely expected third con-
secutive Matra-Simca victory in the
Vingt-Quatre Heures de Mans
duly took place at 4.0 here this
afternoon when last year's win-
ners, Henri Pescarolo and Gerard
Larrousse, crossed the finishing
line, having completed 337 laps of
the 8.4-mile circuit. Their average
speed for 2,862 miles was 119.26
mph, reflecting the almost per-
fect conditions in which this year's
race took place. A short shower
90 minutes before the end of the
race interrupted an otherwise com-
pletely dry event.
The winners were six laps ahead
of the runners-up, the turbo-
charged Martini Porsche Carrera
of Gils van Lennep and Herbert
Miller, which finished short of
years but was in turn seven laps
clear of the other surviving Matra
MS570, which was nursed into
third place by Jean-Pierre
Jabouille and Francois Migault
despite overheating problems.
The British-based Gulf team did
well to coax their surviving Ford-
powered GR7, shared by Derek
Bell and Michael Halliwell, into
fourth place after overcoming a
number of problems with electrical
equipment and drive-shaft cou-
plings. They completed 317 laps,
one more than the Ferrari
GTB/4 of Grandet and Bardini,
who won quite a close-fought
battle for top honours in the GT
class.
The Matra-Simca victory means

that Pescarolo has scored a per-
sonal treble here, an achievement
that has been accomplished only
twice before—in 1966 by Jean
Beard and in 1972 and 1973,
and by Olivier Gendebien in Fer-
rari between 1967 and 1962.
Although the Matra-Simca success
was no surprise, it was not quite
the triumph and walkover that
had been expected before the race,
and that had seemed so likely on
Saturday evening.
After three hours of racing, the
four Matras were away out in
front, the ultimate winners setting
the pace as they were destined to
do throughout the race. The lead-
ing Gulf-Ford was lying fifth, but
losing about 5sec a lap, while the
turbo-charged Porsche and the
Maserati-engined Ligiers were
clearly outpaced. The second Gulf
of Schuppan and Wisell had
lost time with a mistire immedi-
ately after the start, and was des-
tined to stop out on the circuit
with a failed drive-shaft coupling.
The other British hope, the De
Cadenet of Craft and Nicholson,
had also lost time with a loose
wheel, and this morning, after lying
third, was to crash into the pits'
barrier as a result of a suspension
failure.
The first setback for Matra came
after three hours and a half when
Jean-Pierre Jarier, who was shar-
ing the team's new MS80 with
Jean-Pierre Beltoise, hit a Porsche
while accelerating down the pit
road. The Matra lost an hour, being
repeated, and ultimately went out
with a broken engine. Engine
trouble also eliminated the Matra
of Wollek, Jaussand and Dolhem,
so that the team were down to half-
strength by midnight.

However, the leading car was
running with clockwork regularity
until, by three-quarters distance, it
suffered a bad vibration, the driv-
ing turbo-Porsche (the other had
dropped out with engine trouble).
But suddenly Pescarolo was over-
come and eventually he arrived
slowly at his pits with a failing
gearbox. For three-quarters of an
hour the French mechanics worked
feverishly to strip and rebuild the
transmission, and when the car
rejoined the race the turbo-Porsche
was on the same lap and only three
minutes behind. But this car, too,
was in gearbox trouble and there-
after it was down to cruising speed.
The surviving Gulf's outright
chances of victory had ended dur-
ing the night with a long stop to
change drive couplings, and later
it was delayed by a faulty starter
solenoid and a burnt-out alternator.
But to finish a 24-hour race still
in strong condition with an engine
which had been designed primarily
for a two-hour grand prix was in
itself a great achievement.
It has taken the dramas of this
morning to lift the race from the
level of prolonged monotony, and
it is to be hoped that by this time
next year there will be a wider
variety of cars available from
different countries capable of
challenging for outright victory.
RESULTS: Pescarolo and Larrousse
Matra-Simca MS570, 337 laps, 2,862 miles,
119.26 mph; 2. Gils van Lennep and
Herbert Miller, Porsche Carrera, 317
laps, 2,744 miles, 117.20 mph; 3. Jean-
Pierre Jabouille and Francois Migault,
Matra-Simca MS570, 317 laps, 2,744
miles, 117.20 mph; 4. Grandet and Bar-
dini, Ferrari GTB/4, 317 laps, 2,744
miles, 117.20 mph; 5. Henri and Gudin,
Ferrari GTB/4, 317 laps, 2,744 miles,
117.20 mph; 6. Schuppan and Wisell,
Gulf-Ford, 317 laps, 2,744 miles, 117.20
mph; 7. De Cadenet, Craft and Nicholson,
Gulf-Ford, 317 laps, 2,744 miles, 117.20
mph; 8. Wollek, Jaussand and Dolhem,
Matra-Simca, 317 laps, 2,744 miles, 117.20
mph; 9. Jarier and Beltoise, Matra-Simca
MS80, 317 laps, 2,744 miles, 117.20 mph;
10. Beltoise and Jarier, Matra-Simca MS80,
317 laps, 2,744 miles, 117.20 mph.

Rugby Union

South Africa
bring
in five new
caps

Johnsburg, June 16.—There
are five new caps in the South
African team to play the British
Isles in the second international
rugby match of the series at
Pretoria next Saturday. They are
Bosch, the Transvaal stand-off
half; Bayvel, the Transvaal scrum
half; Soreman, the Orange Free
State stand-off half, who has been
chosen at centre three-quarter;
Frederickson, the Transvaal
hooker; and Macdonald, the
Western Province No 8.
There are two other changes, one
of them positional. Bezuidenhout,
of Northern Transvaal, who won
his only previous cap against
England in 1972, comes in at prop;
and du Plessis moves from No 2
to a flank.
The inclusion of Bosch is pre-
dictable. He lacked all Trans-
vaal's points—three penalty goals
and two dropped goals—yesterday,
when the Lions won 22-15. The
inclusion of Bezuidenhout and
Frederickson indicates that the
selectors were looking for the
heaviest possible pack.
SOUTH AFRICA: J. McCullum
(Western Province); G. Muller
(Transvaal); P. Whipp (Western
Province); J. Snyman (Orange Free
State); C. Pope (Western Pro-
vince); G. Bosch (Transvaal); P.
Bayvel (Transvaal); N. Bezui-
denhout (Northern Transvaal); D.
Frederickson (Transvaal); J. Mar-
tyns (Eastern Province, captain); J.
Williams (Northern Transvaal); E.
de Klerk (Transvaal); I. Ellis
(Northern Transvaal); M. Donald
(Western Province); M. du Plessis
(Western Province).
The Transvaal forwards did well
yesterday, driving the Lions back
and gaining good possession from
lineout and loose. Only in the
closing minutes did the Lions' for-
wards and three-quarters work
well together.
The Lions' backs shone for per-
formance the first time on this tour.
Milliken's superb play was re-
warded with a try. J. P. R.
Williams and Neary also scored
tries and Bennett recovered from a
poor start to kick three penalties
and a conversion.
Barry Glasspool, in The Sunday
Times of Johannesburg, said Trans-
vaal squandered two self-edged
scoring chances in the first half:
one when Bosch missed a penalty,
the other when van Wyngaardt
missed the ball as he dived over
the line. "Now if there is one
thing these Lions have shown on
their victorious trek round the
country, it is that you simply can-
not let them off the hook the way
Transvaal did—and hope to get
away with it." But he added that
the way Transvaal dominated so
much of that first half "must have
given the Springboks renewed
hope for the visit second inter-
national at Pretoria."
The Lions' next game is against
Rhodesia at Salisbury on Tuesday.
TRANSVAAL: J. McCullum, J. Muller,
P. Whipp, J. Snyman, C. Pope, G.
Bosch, P. Bayvel, N. Bezuiden-
hout, D. Frederickson, J. Mar-
tyns, J. Williams, E. de Klerk, I. Ellis,
M. Donald, M. du Plessis.
NORTHERN TRANSVAAL: J. P. R. Williams,
J. Snyman, C. Pope, G. Bosch, P. Bayvel,
N. Bezuidenhout, D. Frederickson, J. Mar-
tyns, J. Williams, E. de Klerk, I. Ellis,
M. Donald, M. du Plessis.
EASTERN PROVINCE: J. Williams, J. Snyman,
C. Pope, G. Bosch, P. Bayvel, N. Bezui-
denhout, D. Frederickson, J. Mar-
tyns, J. Williams, E. de Klerk, I. Ellis,
M. Donald, M. du Plessis.
WESTERN PROVINCE: J. Williams, J. Snyman,
C. Pope, G. Bosch, P. Bayvel, N. Bezui-
denhout, D. Frederickson, J. Mar-
tyns, J. Williams, E. de Klerk, I. Ellis,
M. Donald, M. du Plessis.

There are two ways to get there:

You can board an aircraft in Europe and stay with it until you arrive in Sydney. That takes from 23 to 33 hours, in most cases with two nights on board. And you really feel "down under" when you arrive.

That's THE EXACTING WAY

You can take one of our Express flights to Bangkok or Singapore. Break the trip there for a day of rest. Continue the following morning by Thai International (8.00 from Bangkok, 11.15 from Singapore), and arrive in Sydney at 21.05.

That's THE RELAXING WAY

You can fly with us, the relaxing way: (connecting flight London - Frankfurt at 16.00 to our Trans-Orient Express) (connecting flight London - Copenhagen at 9.15 to our Trans-Asian Express via Tashkent)

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SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES
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ORT

new era is ushered on the rushing de of Borg's youth

Rex Bellamy
Staff Correspondent
June 16

great sporting occasion, the day of the French tennis championships, may have marked the dawning of a new era. The champions, Björn Borg and Oranjestad, were both teenagers, with two backhands and both went on dressed in yellow. The champion, Björn Borg, aged 20, was the youngest player to win the men's title since 1966. Oranjestad, 19, was the youngest woman's champion since 1966. The match was a classic, with Borg's powerful backhand and Oranjestad's elegant forehand. The match was a classic, with Borg's powerful backhand and Oranjestad's elegant forehand.

Like Oranjestad, Borg, who was also 19 when he won the championship three years ago in his first attempt, Miss Evert did not lose a set. Today she looked a charming figure in a dress of buttercup yellow, with matching socks and band. Her game, however, was not so elegant. She was then in the first round of the French Open, and she was then in the first round of the French Open, and she was then in the first round of the French Open.



Björn Borg playing against Oranjestad with pounding aggression

on a sweltering afternoon, François Jauffret could not capture the dazzling class with which he had disposed of Jan Konder. The sounder and more versatile Oranjestad, however, was in a straight fight with Borg.

Though himself showing signs that he may be mentally and physically tired, Borg was more resiliently durable than Harold Solomon in a match that lasted 21 minutes. This was basically an attritional contest, dominated by Borg's sense and pounding drives rather than imagination and delicacy of touch. In the final set Solomon was again out of his depth, and he was out of his depth, and he was out of his depth.

win wins US Open with round of 73

Herb Weinberg
Staff Correspondent
June 16

Irwin, from Colorado, came one stroke behind at the start of the day to win the United States Open championship today. As the day began, Irwin was a stroke behind, but he was a stroke behind, but he was a stroke behind.

seven over par with his winning putt. And he was the last to make the cut, finishing with scores beyond 300. Irwin's demeanour may be mild, but his play was anything but. He added an additional touch of drama in the home stretch when the importance of what he was about to achieve may have been lost on him.

Card of course
Hole Yards Par
1 446 4 10 190 3
2 411 4 11 386 4
3 216 3 12 535 5
4 453 5 13 212 3
5 324 4 15 417 4
6 166 3 16 457 4
7 442 4 17 449 4
8 471 4 18 448 4
Out 3,444 35 11 3,512 35

Leading aggregates
285: H. Irwin, 73, 74, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 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Rough justice for dissidents in Israel's occupied territories

Is this the way to peace between Jew and Arab?

The Israeli occupation of Sinai, Golan and the West Bank and the Gaza Strip has just completed its seventh year. Some still call it a "benevolent" occupation, "the most liberal occupation in history". It is a curious form of "liberalism" with hundreds of new prisoners in the past few months crammed into Israeli jails in addition to the thousands already there for several years.

Many of the new prisoners are held on suspicion of being communists or of belonging to Al Fatah al Watan (Palestine National Front). Ironically, these are people who support the implementation of the UN Security Council's Resolution 242 and Palestinian participation in the Geneva talks. Thus one has the strange spectacle of Israel's would-be partners to the peace talks being thrown by her into jail.

I am a lawyer in Israel, and during the years of occupation I have often appeared in the military courts in the occupied territories and Israel to defend opponents of the occupation. I must point out that there is no legal way of opposing the occupation. Peaceful demonstration, protest strikes, distribution of leaflets are heavily punished.

Hundreds of my clients are in jail for having chosen these forms of resisting occupation.

For giving any form of help to a person suspected of anti-occupation activity—sometimes even for giving a glass of water to a suspected son, brother or sister—the military courts impose prison sentences. According to one particularly harsh law, any person who suspects that another person intends or is about to commit an offence against the military laws in force in the occupied territories, and who does not prevent him from doing so or inform the authorities at once, is himself guilty of an offence punishable by up to five years imprisonment or a fine of about £1,000.

Many of my clients who were charged with this offence were brothers, fathers, sisters or even mothers of suspected persons and would rather go to jail than inform on their own kin.

The number of houses destroyed during the years of occupation has reached about 18,000. House destruction is a form of collective punishment against whole families. One member of the family may be suspected of sabotage or of aiding saboteurs, or arms may

be found in or near the house. The other members of the family, including women and small children, who know absolutely nothing about the alleged crime, are made the victims. They are given one or two hours' grace to remove their belongings, and the house is blown up. In practice there is no time to appeal to the court (although this law, however draconian it is, does in theory allow such an appeal) or to any other body. The house is destroyed before any judicial procedure.

Dozens of my clients were deported to the East Bank of Jordan; they were taken directly from jail or from their homes without the possibility of appeal to any court of law. The deportations are carried out across the desert, in Wadi Arabah, where the deportees are faced with the choice: either try to go back and be shot by the Israeli soldiers, or go forward towards the parades of the Jordanian army who often shoot at the deportees, mistaking them for enemy troops.

Administrative internment—under the 1945 Defence (Emergency) Regulations—has been widely used. This is deten-

tion without trial, which the authorities may impose without explanation and without having to justify it in any court. Some people were interned for years under these regulations.

During 1970-71, the number of internees declined sharply, following anti-internment strikes in the prisons and manifestations of solidarity by progressive Israeli circles. Now, after the October war, internment has been brought back to life; hundreds of people are again thrown into jail without trial or charge. People who have been sentenced by the courts are interned immediately after completing their sentence. Thus, for example, Zoubair 'Amira of Nablus was due to be released two months ago, but instead of this he was served with an internment order for one year. No reason was given.

But the most painful problem is that of the violence, beatings and torture to which suspects are subjected during interrogation by members of the Shin Bet (Israeli security service). During the years of my practice I saw more than once marks of beating on the faces and bodies of my clients. There is hardly a trial whose records do not con-

tain a testimony in which the accused complains of beatings and/or torture. I have made hundreds of complaints on this matter to the competent authorities, but their reply is invariably: "Your complaint is unfounded."

My demands that my complaints be investigated by some independent body—a Knesset committee of inquiry, a public commission or any other appropriate body—have been rejected. Indeed, when I complain against the interrogators, it is the police who examine my complaint against them; they investigate it and are their own judges.

The recent agreement with Syria on separation of forces has raised people's hopes for peace. But in contrast to these hopes, oppression continues. Here is just one illustration, out of many.

One of my clients, Mohammed Salaman Otowan, aged about 56, was arrested on April 23, without specific charge but because he had let a room in his house to someone suspected of being a communist. Thirty days later he was released. No charges were brought.

He was called again for questioning on June 2. Next day he

came to my office and showed me yet another summons from the police to come for questioning that same day. His hands were shaking; his face was yellow. He told me that on the previous day he had been questioned by four people who beat him on all parts of his body, especially the back of his neck and his genitals.

Suddenly he felt ill. My clerk came to help him. Mr. Otowan then told me that he had a haemorrhage in his testicles and penis as a result of beatings by the police. My clerk saw his swollen and bleeding genitals. He was then seen by a doctor who sent him to hospital. The man was taken to the Hospice State Hospital in East Jerusalem, where he was seen by representatives of the International Red Cross.

The question is, how long will this go on? Is this the road to peace, or to a deepening of hostility between Israelis and Palestinians for generations to come?

Felicia Langer

The author is a member of the central committee of Rakach (Hebrew "New Communist Party"). © Times Newspapers Ltd, 1974

Job discrimination may mean more power for Race Board

An increase in the powers of the Race Relations Board is now possible. The case for their extension is implicit in the findings of the report *Racial Disadvantage in Employment* published today by PEP (Political and Economic Planning).

It is apparent that the present powers of the board have failed to remove racial discrimination in employment. There is widespread complaint of discrimination against negroes and Asians. Even in firms which have agreed to curb discrimination it has too seldom been effective.

The way is now clear for history to be repeated, should Mr. Roy Jenkins, the Home Secretary, so wish, and he seems sympathetic to the general idea. Ministers for the 1968 Race Relations Act, which extended the board's powers to housing and employment, came in Mr. Jenkins's previous spell as Home Secretary. Evidence from an earlier PEP report *Racial Discrimination in England* provided facts on which to base action.

Of course, the proposal for any extension of the board's powers will have to be politically wrapped in a general programme for the 1974 Race Relations Act and that the Government will introduce proposals for action.

The report says a press notice about it demonstrates that racial prejudices can be overcome (if not removed) more easily than at first appears if a situation is created in which it is not socially acceptable to act on them. Most important, it places the problem in perspective by showing that the industrial difficulties that arise from race relations are less frequent and serious than is commonly supposed.

The study, which is independent, was initiated long before the Labour Government came to office. But the timing of other events to coincide with it discloses the build up of subtle, behind-the-scenes political lobbying that bears a remarkable similarity to what happened before the 1968 Act.

Two key figures are Lord Brockway and Mr. Anthony Lester, a barrister, who was at the centre of the skillful campaign in the mid-1960s.

One of the lessons learnt in the pre-1968 moves was that the need for an extension of the board's powers, being controversial, has to be clearly established.

One way of doing this is to bring in a private Bill to force the Government's hand. On April 4, Lord Brockway, an old campaigner in this field, presented a Bill to the House of Lords for a second reading, seeking to increase the board's powers of investigation.

Convincing

Mr. Lester was involved in drafting the complicated provisions of the Bill. The intention was to enable the Board to investigate situations liable to discrimination, without the need to suspect that any individual unlawful act has been committed; and that it should be able to call the attention of those concerned to circumstances in which discrimination is likely to occur and to make recommendations for change. Lord Brockway withdrew his Bill in view of Lord Hailsham's promise of a review.

On May 17, it was announced that Mr. Lester was to be part-time special adviser to the Home Secretary.

The other important lesson from the period before the 1968 Act was passed is that a successful case for a new PEP report that helped make the case for an extension of the board's powers was unanswerable.

On Wednesday, Sir Geoffrey Wilson, chairman of the Board,

will hold a timely press conference to discuss the annual report. If asked, he will say that the report's findings are in line with his plea for more power for the Board—a plea Carr, when Home Secretary, rejected.

Mr. Tom Connolly, chief officer, advisory group for study, has a face of gratitude to the 17th for its help, encouraging criticism. The Grosvenor meets to discuss the report at every stage. At Lower Belgrave S and PEP, at Upper Street, SW1, have a friendly near-constant contact. Mr. Connolly says that Mr. Carr brought an impressive bearing, or that the findings are not objectionable. It is an argument that a knowledge and experience of the board's work is a limited number of experts in this field.

Another actor in the events was Mr. Ma Carter, who was at the time chairman of the Race Relations Board in 1966 and is now a member of the Commission.

Ammunition

Last Monday, the day's own report of a black peop that discrimination remains after the 1968 Act. The report was prepared by the Commission, directed by Little, Dr. Little is an advisory group.

The Commission's result of the fit to be referred to the by the Home Secretary. The result of the fit to be referred to the by the Home Secretary.

The PEP study jointly by the Galt and the Hon. Both reports are done and indicate the extent of the attack against "power".

The only question for the Board? T be time before the and in any case could be used to the ammunition to attack against "power".

Priority is anyway, to a Bill discrimination which will para Relations Board, ter's experience be useful in prop introduction, wants to keep or that both bodies of a possible F Commission later.

Even if he is to be a far-farm introduction for the Board? T be time before the and in any case could be used to the ammunition to attack against "power".

The real lesson in 1967-68 and in the case now is in the skill of politicians. If politics is the possible, politicians be blamed if they it more possible politically concurred that they gr are necessary to be a chance for g, sion, whatever it such measures, b steamrollered the

Racial Disadvantage by David J. £220).

Home Affairs

Why ITV men have little to smile about

As the election results came in, there were few gloomier faces in British boardrooms than those of the directors of the television companies. They had every reason to be depressed. Lord Annan, who is considered to be neither sympathetic to nor knowledgeable about television, has been resurrected in order to continue his inquiries into broadcasting, otherwise known as which much is already known, but little is ever done.

The fourth channel, which the companies believed to be in their grasp (Sir John Eden wanted them to have it, but the Cabinet was otherwise engaged), has been snatched from them, to be given, the companies fear, to Mr. Philip Whitehead. Almost as bad is the prospect of rapidly falling profits following upon the companies' most successful year.

Independent television has always found it hard to find allies. Conservatives, who might have been expected to be sympathetic, soon lost interest. They neither watched the box nor approved of its practitioners. Labour, on the other hand, has clung to its prejudices, despite bitter and frequent quarrels with the BBC. In consequence, the politicians have put themselves in charge (Lord Hill, Lord Aylesworth) or have enlisted pedagogues (Mr. Brian Young, Sir Michael Sedran) to keep the form in order.

The companies want to know who will serve alongside Lord Annan on his committee. Submissions have been discreetly made by them.

The key question to be resolved will be: "Should the competitive television service continue to be financed by spot advertising?" The companies believe the balance of argument to be against sponsorship. Nor do they want the fourth channel to be given to a new set of companies which would compete against them for audiences at the expense of programme standards. They will press strongly for a complementary fourth channel, for the logic of a situation in which the BBC retains a two-to-one super-

iority in channels is a third channel devoted exclusively to mass entertainment. ITV could not keep its public-service obligations, or its head above water.

Then there is the matter of finding replacements for Lord Aylesworth and Mr. Brian Young. There are some who feel that the Independent Broadcasting Authority does not understand business at all. It is understood that Lord Aylesworth will give up his post as chairman of the Authority at the end of this year; Mr. Young's contract expires at the end of 1975. Lord Aylesworth is well-liked. He has held the line, and has been forgiven his commercial inexperience. His successor should be—according to the companies—an industrialist.

Were Mr. Brian Young to depart, a possible successor would be Mr. Christopher Chataway, who has already announced his intention to leave politics. Mr. Young has a fine mind, but his pursuit of policies designed to strengthen the Authority at the expense of the companies has not endeared him to everyone. A Labour Government would be unlikely to ask him to soldier on. Mr. Chataway has the reputation of a political moderate, and that, combined with his experience of the industry as politician and performer, could make him Mr. Wilson's (or Mr. Heath's) choice.

Thus the industry has little to be cheerful about. It fears that any attempt to diversify into cassettes or pay TV, will be discouraged. The levy is marginally too high. Like everyone else it faces economic uncertainty, and a growing Government hostility towards advertising as well. Its contracts have been extended until 1976, but what will happen between then and 1979, the date now chosen by the Government for a major reorganization? Who would take a three-year contract under such circumstances? There is only one bright spot: the absence of Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn.

Julian Critchley

The public must pay for effective MPs

The rather surprising promise from a new Labour Government "to consider the provision of financial assistance to enable Opposition parties more effectively to fulfil their parliamentary functions" certainly owes something to the experience of senior Labour Party spokesmen in Opposition who had the assistance of individuals financed by the Joseph Rowntree Social Service Trust.

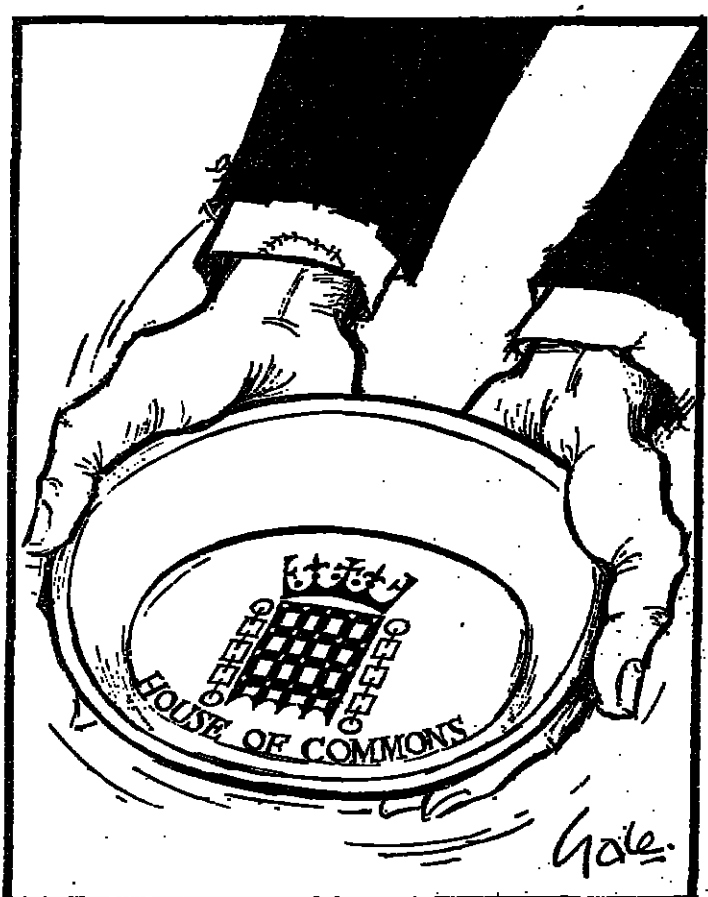
In the summer of 1971, the Rowntree Trust offered a number of political fellowships to each of the three main parties at Westminster. The Conservatives declined them, possibly because they felt that a party in government did not need them, possibly because they felt wealthy enough to provide their own assistance, possibly because the Rowntree Trust has provided funds for the humanitarian work of a number of liberation movements in Portuguese Africa. In any event, since re-entering opposition, the Conservative Party has shown new interest in the venture.

Over a period of time, the Labour Party accepted five political fellowships. These were allocated to Mr. Edward Short (Deputy Leader), Mr. Anthony Crosland (Environment), Mr. Denis Healey (Exchequer), Mr. Roy Jenkins (Home Affairs), and Mr. Merlyn Rees (Northern Ireland). All the individuals concerned have now moved into Whitehall departments as political advisers to their principals. Four Liberal MPs received the same assistance: Mr. David Steel, Mr. Russell Johnson, Mr. John Pardoe and Mr. Graham Tovey.

Each fellowship was awarded after an advertisement followed by an interview with a panel consisting of a representative of the particular parliamentary party, the person to whom the appointment was to be made and a representative of the trust.

The fellowship was given for a period of about three years and the basic grant was £2,500 a year. It was always the intention of the Rowntree Trust that the idea should be financed by public funds and before the last general election, notice was given to the parties that the trust would not pay for the further generation of appointments.

Of course, there are research and personal assistants in the House of Commons other than those financed by the Rowntree Trust, but few are full-time appointments. Most MPs depend on the House of Commons library or party headquarters. Thus it was experience of the Rowntree scheme that contributed to the idea in the Queen's Speech which is



now the subject of examination by Lord Crowthorne's unit in Whitehall.

Basically, the choice seems to lie between seconding civil servants to the opposition parties or voting public funds to them. If civil servants are involved, one has in effect a Department of the Opposition. Civil servants may resent this since it removes them from real power and may affect their chances of promotion. Equally, politicians are unlikely to welcome this, because the cut-and-thrust of the Opposition politics demands a partisan approach. However, this option may be the nearest way of avoiding certain constitutional niceties.

If opposition parties are not to be paid, they can be left to engage the number and type of personnel that they prefer within the limits of their grants. Presumably, funds would be allocated in proportion to parliamentary representation. Experience of the Rowntree scheme in particular suggests that the parties would take on people committed to their particular beliefs.

One immediate difficulty of this approach is that there

seems to be some sort of block on the use of public funds to employ certain types of characters such as those who are prospective parliamentary candidates. The same problem applies to political advisers in Whitehall, and it is a complication that should be resolved at once.

There are many other issues involved, however. For instance, whereas in the past assistance to politicians (whether in government or opposition) has usually been appointed on the basis of personal association, the Rowntree fellowships were the subject of competitive and open selection.

The advantage of the Rowntree approach is that there is an immediate trust and common purpose between politician and assistant, but competition avoids criticism of the "kitchen cabinet" variety and enables the discovery of new talent.

Then there is the difficulty of allocation of assistance. Should assistants be allocated on a one-to-one basis or should they work for the Shadow Cabinet or the party as a whole? If the one-to-one basis is adopted, should the

scheme be confined to front bench spokesmen or should active backbenchers be involved?

One way of resolving the problem of allocation might be to forget ideas of a grant to a party and instead merely provide a research allowance of say £2,000 a year to each individual member of Parliament, whether on the front bench or the back benches and whether in government or opposition. The £300 of the secretarial allowance (£1,000 itself a ridiculously unrealistic figure) is allowed for research work.

Whatever scheme is adopted, one should be conscious of the increased facilities that will be required. Already much of the accommodation of MPs and their secretaries is shocking and the increase in research assistants would seriously add to the strain.

One important point is to establish the principles of the scheme. Experience of the Rowntree Fellowships in this country and other schemes in continental countries demonstrates the value of such assistance in providing more active, more informed and hence more democratic opposition. It is surely right that such an idea should be financed by public funds rather than private organizations. Finally, the use of political characters rather than civil servants seems much the better idea.

Once all this is agreed, it remains to decide the size of the funds to be used, the basis of allocating the money, and the form of accountability to the appropriate House of Commons committee.

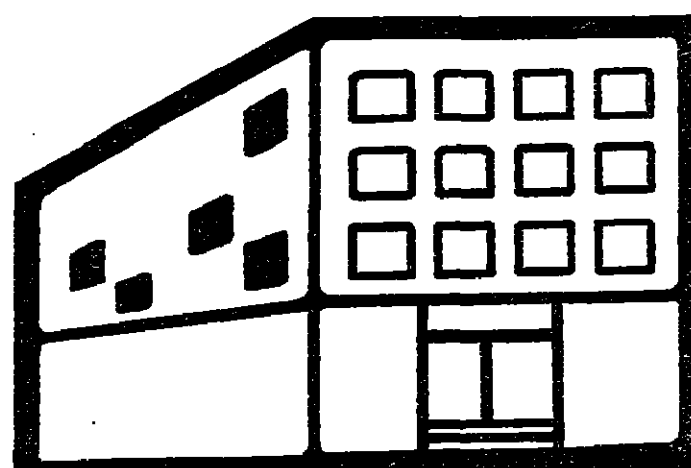
When these broad questions are settled, the other points of detail can be left to the parties and experience. No doubt there will be considerable variation of practice and the scheme should be flexible enough to encourage this and allow change over time.

Now that discussion has started on the need to finance parliamentary parties from public funds, we should move on to consider the allied question of financing the organization and research functions of political parties in the country. Britain has a unique system in which the party is the primary political unit. It is hoped that in the near future, the party will be able to conduct with authority and independence, then we should be prepared to pay for it.

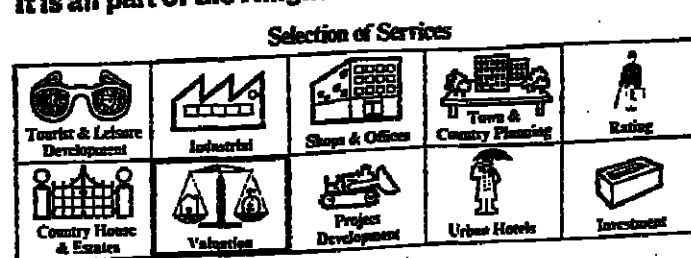
Roger Darlington

The author holds a political fellowship awarded by the Joseph Rowntree Social Service Trust.

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Since the election, Harold Wilson has asked on a number of occasions in the Commons about Lord Rothschild's Central Policy Review Staff, the Think Tank. His answers have been unspecific, but their message has been that Rothschild and his band of 16 thinkers continue to think important thoughts, as they have done since Edward Heath established the unit in 1970.

On April 2 he said: "The Think Tank is doing the normal think-tank work which it was set up to do under the previous Government." And on April 30 he said it was "carrying out policy analysis for ministers collectively".

When I asked Wilson's press office last week to be more specific they said it was all very hush-hush, but the spokeswoman ventured that one subject they were thinking about was "energy". (I think about that a good deal but I do not get a Government salary for it.) From less formal sources I gather that one recent paper circulated by the CPRS is about The Lumpy—the controversial method of hiring construction workers.

Despite Wilson's assurances that the deep thought goes on, there are signs that the thinkers are finding it hard to keep the tank filled. Rothschild has approached one or two Cabinet ministers for interviews ("touting for work" is, I am assured, too vulgar a way of putting it) but, while meeting no absolute rebuff, he has found none too enthusiastic a response.

It is not surprising. Wilson has his own private think-tank at 10 Downing Street under Bernard Donoghue, whose activities are even harder to pin down than Rothschild's. "Shorter-term questions mainly of domestic policy" was how Wilson defined Donoghue's field on April 30, though his original brief was supposed to be

The Times Diary

Touting for things to think about

to think about Scottish and Welsh nationalism.

More significant, most ministries have imported at least one Labour Party person who has worked at Transpore House and is there to think about crucial matters of policy, dogma takes precedence over thought. Rothschild's team will therefore have to devote much of their thinking to how to get to grips with anything meaty to which they can apply their minds.

The latest partisan joke doubtless in Westminster is that if Anthony Benn makes a ministerial broadcast on his nationalized plane, Harold Wilson will demand a right of reply.

Bad taste

On Thursday, at the Gallery, Kings Road, a theatrical group, the Big Lies, will launch, with the aid of some left-wing writers, a political revue called *How Is the News*. Sketches, based on newspaper items, will be changed daily.

Francis Fuchs, one of the organizers of the News, said he had approached Richard Ingrams, editor of *Private Eye*, for financial aid. Ingrams was dubious, according to Fuchs, because he thought the News would ape his journal, but Fuchs says this is not the intention.

He said the show was not going to be humorous satire but

a more searing, biting brand. Forebears corrugated in confusion when my reporter mentioned Swift, though Adrian Mitchell, one of the writers, had clearly heard of him and spoke admiringly.

Mitchell, a poet, seemed doubtful about the show, but confessed with relief that it would contain lots of bad taste. "It will be naive, dull and simplistic," he said. Fuchs was quick to add that there would be no violence.

On Friday my reporter attended a rehearsal at which much of the material had a modest Monty Python flavour. Alas, he missed a sketch performed by Imogen Hassall, who said of it: "I've never read so much pornography in my life."

Germaine Greer, who is listed among the writers, will be in Italy when the show opens. She'll be sending us one-liners," said Fuchs.

Colonial news

Following my article last week about the middle-class colonizers of the Isle of Dogs, I have received the following message from Ted Johns, chairman of the Isle of Dogs Action Group: "Sir, Last Monday on the Isle of Dogs I sent my wife out for the *Daily Mirror* and *Sporting Life* and she returned with the *Times* and news that she had been told quite aggressively by the newsagents that they would only stock posh papers in

future. "We only serve the Capstan Square people. Read *The Times*—the colonizers of the Isle of Dogs," she was told.

One of my neighbours who has met a middle-class person and understands long words came in and read the article to me and in flash (or a stroke), I saw what changes were being wrought on the Island by the trail blazers of Capstan Square. An era of saggers and peace pudding owners with winkles for Sunday tea was at an end. Huddled in our concrete council estate homes, with only the occasional foray by our children sent out to break a few windows, the working-class of the Isle of Dogs was heading for a golden future flowing with Marks and Spencer and Rose's Lime Juice.

Engaging one of the cheap labour people who had been coming round asking for jobs to be done, (having shouted: "Are there no workhouses?") to the result, I sent messages out to the people to make their way to Capstan Square to meet the new colonists and perhaps even gain a glimpse of the river so long hidden behind those dreary dock walls.

Unfortunately, this first visit was not so successful as one of the colonists' children was eaten by natives searching the area for a jellied eel stall. However, an emissary with suitable peace offering gifts is being sent to meet the new district commissioner, "Ray Evans" as he likes to be known, and it is hoped that in the near future, travels can be undertaken to a wondrous place called "Selfridges" in the West End, where one can purchase courgettes, burglar alarms and "the better life".

Thank you, Boris Jones, the new colonist and *The Times* Diary—Oh, for middle-class mores!



Today's road sign, photographed in distant Tonga by J. V. Alexander of Baywater, is clearly about to obey its own instruction.

Old jokes

Australians feel slightly slighted by my publication of a joke recently illustrating anti-British feelings among New Zealanders. John Hindle of Kingston Vale sums it up when he writes: "It is hurtful to many Australians to see the Kiwis make all the credit for Antipodean anti-Pom feelings."

His contribution is about an (apocryphal) restaurant in Melbourne which causes to cause trouble. The menu lists Germans at five dollars, Fijians at seven, Indians at eight and Englishmen at 25. A Canadian who ate the head waiter who, Englishmen were so expensive, was told:

"Have you ever one?"

Two readers see of a joke about t outside of Bristol, the notice of the dangerous. Do n car. Keep your v at all times." I added: "English is on bicycles."

Bryan Baxter tells me that my joke is a variant. Semitic like he many in 1938. No

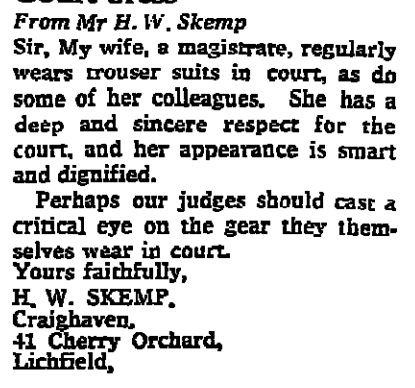
The American col Altop, criticizing in the press over affair, evolved as reporters in pres ington: "If you topped, you have on the job."

Hotting u

Dark green Arratties in the press over ment in Woking morning, provided telephone calls to in that excitable c Or what?

The police wer to reassure people ters, they said, we generating equip headquarters of States foreign affia, because the burned out. Lik in that over-heat had lost their coc

The Oxford lavat rolls on. Followi tion that New Col French ministry call am puzzle. Magdalen is using Nencol.



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BI asks business chiefs for alternative to Benn on company controls

rice Corina
Editor
trialists, now in militancy
will be asked this week
Confederation of British
to prepare as a matter
of course some alternative
to those being worked
Mr Anthony Wedgwood
controlling big com-

promises to take a more
stand on Labour's plans
for extra controls on private
industry.
It is expected that Sir Donald
MacDonnell, a former Chief
Economic Adviser to the Treas-
ury but now the CBI's consul-
tant on economic trends, will
present the findings of studies
into the short-term outlook for
profits, cash flow, and invest-
ment.
A report now being com-
pleted could be the basis of
fresh representations to the
Chancellor on the impact of his
first Budget (another is due this
summer) and possible amend-
ments to price and profit
restrictions.
Today CBI leaders are due to
meet Mr Michael Foot, Sec-
retary of State for Employment,
as part of the consultations on
future pay policy, and the plan
to set up new conciliation and
arbitration arrangements. On
the latter, much common
ground has been set up in
private talks with the TUC.
Over the weekend Mr Ben-
n, whose letter to CBI mem-
bers heralds industry's entry
into the political arena, gave a
warning to Mr Benn that the
CBI regarded as non-negotiable
any attempt to take over top
companies and to subject the
leading 100 companies to a
planning agreements system.
"We don't believe that the
investment plans of the top 100
companies should be subject to
detailed approval by ministers
with a blackmail threat
behind," he said.

"We don't see how industry
could carry on with this. It is
just not possible to act quickly
enough if you have to go through
Whitehall."
He accused Mr Benn with
being an extremist, and added:
"I would be surprised if the
majority of voters would
support what he is proposing."
While there would be a con-
siderable argument in the near
future, Mr Benn did not
want it to become personal. The
differences were over plans, not
people. He hoped the Govern-
ment would modify Mr Benn's
views.
It is understood that Mr Ben-
n has put in hand the prepa-
ration of a CBI counter-report
answering Labour's manifesto
and Mr Benn's speeches.
A deputy director-general has
recently returned from the
Continent after on-the-spot
investigations into Italian,
French and Belgian arrange-
ments for government-industry
planning. His findings will be
incorporated in the document,
which is to be timed to publica-
tion of the Government's
promised Green Paper on indus-
trial policy, due this summer.
There has been talk that the
CBI may set up its own fighting
fund now industry is fully
alerted to Mr Benn's work at the
Department of Industry.
CBI finances are not too
strong, but members may be
willing to contribute extra cash
now they feel the leadership,
after recent troubles, is more
responsive to their anxieties
about government intervention
over the past few years.

Ita sought to back case for EEC

Industrial Staff
ing the CBI's attack on
national policies, Mr
Adamson, a former di-
rector, has appealed to
es to provide informa-
support of the confeder-
ation for staying in the
letter to CBI council
and those on regional
and key companies. Ben-
nson urges them to
that industry's case for
in the EEC does not go
it.
have to get across that
ship of the EEC is a
political abstraction
in Westminster, but
reality of jobs, employ-
ment and prosperity
is," he adds.
Director-general's letter
the CBI council meeting

in April, when it was agreed that
industry should do everything
to ensure that its arguments
were heard. Noting the more
conciliatory tone of the Govern-
ment's renegotiation discus-
sions, Mr Adamson says that
nonetheless the need to put over
industry's case is still strong.
Members have been asked to
provide information of how EEC
membership has affected indus-
trial plans, marketing and
general expectations.
Views on their vulnerability
to adverse trade barriers, moves
towards technical, fiscal and
legal harmonisation without Brit-
ish involvement, and estimates
of the effect of withdrawal from
the EEC on profitability of their
companies, have also been re-
quested.
Mr Adamson also wants infor-

mation and specific examples of
where companies consider they
might benefit from withdrawal.
Mr James Towler, chairman
of a Yorkshire engineering firm
and a member of the Yorkshire
and Humberside regional coun-
cil of the CBI was critical of the
letter.
"It is sad to see the CBI
exhausting its energies on know-
ing when there are far more
important problems facing pri-
vate enterprise at the present
time," he said.
Mr Towler described the
CBI's attitude towards Europe
as "naïve" and "silly". He said
it was significant that while
there had been a substantial rate
of increase in exports to the
EEC, the rate of increase had
not been noticeably higher than
that to adjacent European coun-
tries outside the Community.

Minister to brief MPs on workers' role in computers

eth Owen
Correspondent
Government's "industrial
revolution" proposals as they
computer personnel
to be amplified by Mr
Wedgwood, Sec-
retary of State for Indus-
try, in the Commons
committee on Science and
technology next week.
He is to appear before
committee's United King-
dom Industrial Revolution
Committee, which is chaired
by Neave, MP, on Mon-
day, June 24. He will
question on Govern-
ment policy towards the
and on possibilities for
collaboration. CBI is
the present Govern-
ment it intends to con-
sider existing policies of
for the industry, what
a significant additional
raised last month by
Mr Meacher, Parlia-
mentary Under Secretary
of the Department of
Industry.

based management information
systems should ease the prob-
lem of providing workers and
their trade union represen-
tatives with more information
about the performance and pro-
spects of their companies.
Secondly, there was the Gov-
ernment's intention that there
should be greater participation
by workers in decision-taking at
all levels in industry; this
needed to be considered care-
fully by system designers.
It had implications for both
new and existing computer
systems where those who used
the system had to determine
production schedules, work organi-
zation and similar matters
affecting day-to-day decisions on
the shopfloor or in the office.
Closer consultation was likely
to be required between system
designers and employee repre-
sentatives in the future, the
minister said, to ensure that
the workers' views as well as those
of management were taken into
account at all stages.
Mr Neave's sub-committee will
doubtless wish to question Mr
Benn on the implications of
these remarks as well as on the
basic principles of the Govern-
ment's policy towards the com-
puter industry.
Last year, the sub-committee
clashed with the then Govern-
ment on a number of aspects of
policy towards the industry. In
particular, they believed the
scale of Government support for
the industry should be much
higher.

Building leader wants firm action to peg mortgage rate

The Government should en-
sure that the building societies
should not be allowed to raise
the mortgage rate to 11 1/2
per cent to cover reduced margins
arising from extra tax and
higher operating costs, a
builders' chief demanded yester-
day.
Mr Dick Sinfield, president of
the House Builders' Federation,
said thousands of potential
purchasers would be deterred by
an increase in the mortgage rate
at present 11 per cent—and any
chance of a resurgence of the
housebuilding programme
would be jeopardized.
The Government should ac-
commodate the building
societies by adjusting their tax
position to rate, and give existing
and future mortgagees a firm

assurance that rates would not
be allowed to rise further, he
said.
Question for minister: An MP
yesterday described a reported
decision by the Building Soci-
eties Association that they
might have to put up mortgage
rates from 11 per cent to 11 1/2
per cent as "a monstrous imposi-
tion".
Mr Walter Johnson, Labour
MP for Derby South, is to
question Mr Crosland, Sec-
retary of State for the Environ-
ment, about the report.
"This is in spite of the massive
Government aid of £100m a
month," he said. "The
societies are reinvesting this
money in the City at a higher
rate of interest and making a
profit of £150,000 a month out
of public funds."

NCB report for Mr Varley

Sir Derek Ezra, chairman
of the National Coal Board, has
submitted the report of the tri-
partite inquiry into the future
of Britain's coal industry.
An interim report from the
Coal Industry Examination
Steering Committee is now
thought to be before Mr Varley,
Secretary of State for Energy,
with a view to early publication.
Besides the NCB, the committee
included representatives of the

National Union of Mineworkers
and the Department of Energy.
It is thought that the report
will be a £1,400m investment
programme based on an annual
maximum production of 150
million tons. The report has
asked for £500m to be made
available over the next 10 years.
A section of the report will
deal with the question of com-
pensation for the dangers of
pneumoconiosis, the coal dust
disease which kills 600 men
every year.

Steelmakers demand may rip supply

ind, June 16—Ameri-
cans expect to face
as much as 27 per cent
increase in the price of
steel in the next few
months, according to
the American Iron and
Steel Institute.
The institute said that
the 109-110 million
tons of steel expected to
be shipped to the United
States will exceed the
country's steel-making
capacity. This
shipment will include
one million tonnes from
American manufacturers,
who share 27 per cent
of the early months of
the year. Meanwhile,
the institute said, the
steel production has
been held back by 1.3
million tonnes, and is
only 11 million tonnes
on hand.

OPEC price talks still indecisive

The future of world oil prices
remained unresolved last night
after two days of talks between
oil ministers of the world's
leading oil producing nations
in Quito, Ecuador.
Most of the 13 members of
the Organization of Petroleum
Exporting Countries (OPEC)
support the recommendation of
the organization's economic
committee for an increase in
the tax rate levied by the pro-
ducer governments on the major
oil companies and a rise in
posted prices. The yardstick
used to calculate taxes and
royalties.
The discussions in Quito,
which may continue today,
centre on the prices the pro-
ducer government will charge in
the third quarter of this year.
Prices were frozen at the end
of 1973 after the sharp in-
crease in the final three months
of last year.
While most OPEC countries,
which account for 85 per cent
of world oil exports, want prices

to be lifted or at least main-
tained at present levels for a
further period, this policy is
being opposed by Saudi Arabia,
the world's major oil exporter,
which wants to see posted prices
reduced from the current level
of \$11.65 per barrel for typical
Middle East crude oil.
Reports from Quito yesterday
quoting sources close to both
Saudi Arabia and the OPEC
have indicated that the most
likely outcome would be a com-
promise which would leave
posted prices at their present
level for a further three months.
OPEC's economic committee
recommendation for higher
prices was based on the con-
tinued world-wide inflation and
the declining value of the dollar.
But a compromise on posted
prices would not prevent the
OPEC countries advancing their
plans to lift tax rates on com-
panies from 55 per cent to 87
per cent—although again there
are doubts whether this would
take place before Saudi Arabia
finalizes its new supply and
organizational arrangements

with its concessionaire compa-
nies next month.
Speaking at the inaugural
ceremony of the Quito con-
ference, Mr Amshid Amouzgar,
the Iranian Finance and Oil
Minister, made it clear the oil
exporters should seek to raise
prices by increasing tax revenue.
The developing countries, he
said, could no longer stand by
and watch inflation in the
world's industrialized coun-
tries erode the value of their
earnings.
While the lifting of tax rates
is designed to cut into the oil
companies' profit margins the
effect of a change in the tax-
ation level would add at least
\$1.50 a barrel to the price paid
by the consuming countries.
In Beirut it was reported Iraq
has reversed its policy of grant-
ing oil exporters a 10 per cent
discount on foreign companies
under service contract type
arrangements. According to the
Middle East Economic Survey,
Iraq has instead decided to con-
centrate on direct exploitation
of its resources.

Auditors may question treatment of TSBs' gilt-edged holdings

By John Plender
The Institute of Chartered
Accountants is understood to be
considering whether auditors
should qualify their reports on
the accounts of many trustee
savings banks in the light of
sharp falls in the value of their
holdings of Government securi-
ties.
Representatives of the insti-
tute have asked for a meeting
with the Comptroller-General of
the National Debt Office, who
supervises the trustee savings
banks' activities, to discuss the
way the banks' special invest-
ment departments disclose their
financial position. Unlike the
ordinary departments of the
trustee savings banks, the special
investment departments can
invest directly in Government
securities and offer a higher rate
of interest.
The move is potentially embar-
rassing for the National Debt
Office, which is required to
approve every individual invest-
ment transaction by the banks.
Although it is widely known that
the Government would protect
depositors in both the ordinary
and special investment depart-
ments, the Page Committee
Report on National Savings

pointed out last year that "what-
ever depositors may believe, the
Government's implied guarantee
is confined to the ordinary
departments...".
The accountants appear to be
questioning the banks' practice
of showing Government securi-
ties in the balance sheet at cost
while the market value is shown
only in a note to the balance
sheet or a supplementary state-
ment. Yet if Government securi-
ties were included at market
value, the reserves of most
special investment departments
would be wiped out and the
balance sheet would show a de-
ficit of assets.
The problem is essentially a
short term one, since the Govern-
ment securities will ultimately
be redeemed at or above book
value. In addition, it is believed
that the accountants are not yet
questioning the suitability of
preparing the trustee savings
banks' accounts on a going con-
cern basis. Their main preoccu-
pation is whether present
methods of disclosure give a
true and fair view.
A surprising feature of the
move is that the accountants
have not voiced their concern

before. Although the fall in
value of Government securities
has been unusually sharp over
the last two years, this is not the
first time that the balance sheets
have been in deficit after allow-
ing for the fall in the market
value of investments.
One explanation could be that
the turbulent events in the bank-
ing system since last November
have persuaded the Institute of
Chartered Accountants to con-
sider a more stringent approach
to the audit of any deposit-
taking institution.
At the end of the last Trustee
Savings Bank financial year to
November 1973 the movement
controlled total funds of
£3,766m, representing the
balances of more than 11 million
depositors.
The Page Committee recom-
mended that this voluntary arm
of the savings movement should
be encouraged to build up its
reserves to become an independ-
ent "third force" in banking.
The committee suggested that
the removal of the implied
Government guarantee for
trustee savings banks would be
a necessary step towards inde-
pendence.

In-depth study of UK ship repairing out soon

By Peter Hill
Prospects for Britain's ship-
repairing industry will be out-
lined in a report expected to be
published by the Government
later this week. Commissioned
a year ago by Mr Chataway, then
Minister for Industrial Develop-
ment, it was undertaken by
management consultants and
representative firms in the
depth of the industry.
The investigation was seen by
the last government as being
complementary to the Booz-
Allen Hamilton study on the
shipbuilding industry and, like
that report, is expected to ex-
clude details of a commercial
nature involving firms in the
industry.
Publication of the consultants'
report is overshadowed by the
Government's plans for the
nationalization of the shipbuild-
ing and ship-repairing indus-
tries, to be published as White
Papers.
Mr Heffer, Minister of State
at the Department of Industry,
last week announced the na-
tionalization of the industries would
enable the Government to pro-
vide for the systematic re-equip-
ment and investment in the
shipping industry to enable it
to win world markets.

Mr Wedgwood Benn, Sec-
retary of State for Industry, has
already had preliminary discus-
sions with leaders of the Con-
federation of Shipbuilding and
Engineering Unions and the
National Association of Ship-
builders and Repairers on the
Government's plans.
Since the ship-repair report
was commissioned, the oil crisis
has led ship-repairers to reassess
plans which they had for con-
siderable new investment.
In view of the plans for
nationalization it is unlikely that
companies would want to go
ahead with any important de-
velopments until the Govern-
ment has clarified its proposals.
Merger denial: Harland and
Wolff yesterday repeated
earlier denials of an impending
merger with two other ship-
yards, following claims by union
leaders that such a move was on
the way.
Both the company and the
Government said last Thursday
that no merger was being con-
templated between Belfast
ships, following claims by union
leaders that such a move was on
the way.
The Government owns 48 per
cent of Harland and Wolff and
50 per cent of Cammell Laird.
Govan Shipbuilders is a wholly-
owned Government company.

Ford cars to cost more from today

Prices of Ford cars are being
increased by an average of 8.7
per cent from today. This is
the second increase in three
months and pushes the total
rise to 16 per cent.
The Leyland and Chrysler
lifted their prices for the second
time in 1974 earlier this month,
so now only Vauxhall remains
to fall in line.
Ford blamed material, com-
ponent and labour costs. It said
product improvements on a
number of models accounted
for an extra 0.8 per cent across
their range. Most of the group's
cars would benefit from specifi-
cation changes.
In addition the company is
increasing the price of its com-
mercial vehicles, tractors and
vans so that the average across-
the-board rise amounts to 9.2
per cent.
This latest increase means
that the cost of a two-door Ford
Escort saloon has risen by £203
since March and a Granada
GLX saloon by £366. The total
cost of a new Cortina 1600 four-
door saloon (including car tax,
VAT and delivery) from today
will be £1,410.42 compared with
a previous price of £1,283.58,
while the price of a Capri
1600 saloon will be £1,621.57
from £1,482.49.

Repercussions of a bankruptcy worry Japanese

Tokyo, June 15.—The Japan-
ese business and securities com-
munities are concerned about a
slump in investor confidence fol-
lowing the recent bankruptcy of
Nihon Nenshoku Kogyo Co, an
air conditioning and heating
systems manufacturer.
Officials at various securities
companies report the affair has
resulted in a decline in foreign
purchases of Japanese securities.
Local investors also seem to
fear more bankruptcies cases may
be the offering of a source stated.
Mr Isao Nakachi, president
of Dai Ei Inc, Japan's largest
retailer, told a recent press lun-
cheon that Nihon Nenshoku's
failure "certainly destroyed the
international trust built up over
the past 10 to 20 years, and it
will take some time for us to
regain it".
The loss of confidence is a par-
ticularly bitter pill for Dai Ei,
as the chain store operator had
planned to launch an ambitious
programme of attracting foreign
investors to its shares in 1974.
Mr Nakachi said Dai Ei,
which recently arranged to have
American depositary receipts for
its shares issued in New York, is
in the process of applying for
listings on a number of European
stock exchanges. The company
hopes these activities will eventu-
ally lead to new issues of
securities abroad.
His views have been echoed by
Mr Toshiwo Doko, president of
Keidanren, the employers' fed-
eration.—AP-Dow Jones.

ICI 'casual' over strike

A union leader said yesterday
he was "disgusted" at the ap-
parently casual way in which ICI
had responded to an appeal for
positive action to resolve a strike
by 10,000 employees.
Mr David Warburton, national
industrial officer of the General
and Municipal Workers' Union,
said plants in north-west
England, mid-Cheshire and
Scotland were affected and the
situation was worsening daily.

"It is three weeks since I first
asked for a meeting with ICI
to discuss the issue." It had now
been fixed for tomorrow.
"Supplies of soda ash to the
glass industry have been drastic-
ally cut back and we can see
labour difficulties there too as a
result of ICI's refusal specific-
ally to discuss the issue." When
they eventually met the company
would have to respond in a posi-
tive manner, he asserted.

CWS chairman urges Chancellor to cut taxes

The Government should intro-
duce deflationary measures this
autumn and make "significant
cuts in indirect taxes", Mr
Lloyd Harrison, chairman of the
£73m Co-operative Wholesale
Society—Britain's tenth largest
business—said over the week-
end.
He told shareholders: "It
must now be clearly recognized
by Government that inflation in
the rest of this year will be
severe, and that the contribution
that can be made from the dis-
tributive trades is minuscule
against the immensity of that
prospect."
There were "sound and com-
pelling reasons for deflationary
measures by the Chancellor later
this year".
The CWS report and accounts
for the year to January, 1974,
showed pre-tax profits up by 39
per cent at £18.4m.

On other pages

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\$2,000m tankers project by Arab shipping group

The Arab Maritime Petroleum
Transport Company (AMPTC)
plans to spend about \$2,000m
(about £833m) in the next three
to five years to acquire oil and
gas tankers the Middle East
Economic Survey reports in
Beirut.
The oil journal quoted Mr
Abdul Rahman Sultan, the com-
pany's managing director, as
saying that the company was
already committed to spending
\$320m to build five tankers.
AMPTC is a joint Arab
venture based in Kuwait and
sponsored by the Organization
of Arab Petroleum Exporting
Countries. It is owned by
Algeria, Libya, Iraq, Saudi
Arabia, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi,
Bahrain and Qatar.
The journal also reported that
the company's general assembly
decided at a recent meeting to
raise its paid-up capital from
\$100m to \$500m by 1977.—AP-
Dow Jones.

Estimated wealth of richest 10 pc contested

Britain's rich are not as well
off as most people believe,
according to a research paper
by two economists published
today. Far from owning 70 per
cent of the nation's wealth, the
top 10 per cent probably hold
less than 40 per cent, Mr George
Polanyi, a research associate of
the Institute of Economic
Affairs, and Mr John Wood,
IEA's deputy director, point out.
Copies of the 80-page booklet
How Much Inequality?, pub-
lished by the IEA, are being sent
to Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor
of the Exchequer, by Mr Ralph
Harris, the institute's general
director.
Mr Harris said in an open let-
ter to Mr Healey: "Our authors
show that the estimates which a
few academic publicists have
popularized to the effect that
10 per cent of all adults own
70 per cent of wealth, are quite
false."
He called on Mr Healey to set
up an investigation into the
distribution of wealth—a propo-
sal now being considered by
Mr Michael Foot, Minister for
Employment.
The authors of the booklet
say the main reason for the
popular error stems from using
official statistics of death
duties to show the spread of
wealth.
The authors point to wide-
spread omissions and under-
valuations in the official figures,
which tend to exaggerate the
wealth of the rich. They say
that the figures do not include
the wives and other depend-
ants of the wealthy.
They set out to prove that the
16 per cent own probably no
more than about 40 per cent of
the nation's riches. They add:
"If every person included in the
top 10 per cent had only one
unrecorded dependant, the
formula would be reduced to
20 per cent of the people own-
ing 40 per cent of the wealth."
They conclude: "In a society
in which incomes vary only
with age and everyone inherits
an equal amount of wealth, the
top 10 per cent of adults might
still own 30 per cent of personal
wealth, largely through the
accumulation of savings through
life."
The institute describes itself
as "an independent research
and educational trust".
* *How Much Inequality?*
George Polanyi and John B.
Wood, Institute of Economic
Affairs, Research Monographs,
£1.

C & W expansion most marked in Gulf states

High rates of growth in tele-
communications services have
been recorded by Cable & Wire-
less for the 1973-74 financial
year, particularly in the oil-
producing Arab states.
Over the whole range of the
company's international opera-
tions, tele showed a growth
rate of 48 per cent while inter-
national telephony services
increased by 32 per cent.
In the Gulf states where the
company operates growth rates
in both tele and telephony were
approximately 70 per cent.



A great year for life assurance.

Whatever the economic climate, you
can be sure that you and your family will
get a good deal from life assurance.
It provides unparalleled security, and
can provide generous profits, too.
But what you may not realise is the
difference between different policies and
different offices. Some of them give a great
deal more than others.
So, particularly in 1974, you should look
carefully at the life office you deal with.
Scottish Provident has a sound record
for profits and, because it's a mutual office,
the policy holders participate in all the
profits.
What's more, its range of policies is
large enough for your broker to find the
one that's exactly right for you.
Think about it. It'll make the future
that much rosier.
Ask your broker. Or fill in the coupon.

To: Scottish Provident, 6 St. Andrew Square,
Edinburgh EH2 2YA. Tel. 031-556 1407.
I'd like to know more about the S.P.I.

Name: _____
Address: _____

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT
Making your money work

11 pc growth in Europe's air traffic predicted

West European air traffic is likely to grow at an average of 11 per cent a year between now and 1985, according to a report by the Frost & Sullivan market research company.

The main effect of the increased cost of oil on the growth of air transport and on the demand for new aircraft will be felt only during the next 18 months, the report says. By 1985, the aircraft capacity requirement in west Europe is expected to quadruple.

Air freight volume is estimated to rise at averages of 18 per cent (long haul) and 12 per cent (short and medium haul) a year.

The traffic expansion is expected to stimulate a demand in the west European operators in the next decade for about 600 long haul and about 1,200 short and medium haul airliners and freighters. Most will be required from 1979 onwards.

Past increases in the market by non-scheduled carriers at the expense of main European airlines are judged to be contained. "Increased fares consequent upon higher fuel costs will hit holiday traffic hardest", the report says, "and non-scheduled operators, which specialize in it, will be in most difficulty".

Heavy cost of borrowing forces hotels to postpone development

By Patricia Tisdall
An increasing number of Britain's large hotel chains are becoming concerned about the effects of general economic conditions on forward bookings. Several companies have cancelled or postponed development and expansion projects because of high interest costs and economic uncertainties.

Included among these is a scheme planned by Allied Breweries' Ind Coope Hotels chain which was expected to cost almost £1m. The project was for an extension which would have made the Grand Hotel in Leicester one of the best equipped in the country.

Announced last February (1973), the scheme would have been the single most costly project of its kind carried out in the 22-year history of Ind

Coope Hotels. The company has now confirmed the project has been postponed because of the cost of finance.

Another multi-million pound project has been suspended by Empire Catering for similar reasons. The company said at the weekend that its estimated £13m hotel budget had been "pigeon holed because of the cost of borrowing".

A survey carried out in the current edition of the trade magazine *Catering Times* reveals that several other schemes are being held in abeyance in current circumstances, including an entertainment complex of four hotels totalling 2,000 rooms scheduled for Blackpool.

A 600-room hotel planned by Commonwealth Holiday Inns of Canada and the Heron Corporation for London's South Bank

has been "put in abeyance" according to the report, and Aviation Property Consultants has deferred plans for a 550-room hotel in Kensington which was scheduled to have opened early in 1976.

One reason for the cutbacks in expansion is hoteliers' uncertainty about further tourist development, especially from the United States. Some of the larger groups are reporting that bookings from American holidaymakers are 50 per cent down on last year.

Hoteliers are also worried about the lateness of reservations for this year.

But the biggest brake on expansion plans appears to be the high cost of borrowing coupled with the difficulties of obtaining finance even at high interest rates.

New offshore group

By Peter Hill

Establishment of a major new Anglo-Norwegian offshore group which plans to undertake complete projects for production and drilling platforms was announced yesterday.

The scheme would have been the single most costly project of its kind carried out in the 22-year history of Ind

and Kvaerner Engineering A/S of Oslo.

In an announcement yesterday, Woodall-Duckham claimed that the partnership would be among the strongest of its kind operating in the United Kingdom.

It is understood the new group has submitted tenders for platform projects for two oil companies and hopes to gain at least one contract before the end of this year.

Move to settle Birds Eye strike

Informal talks will be held to try to settle a dispute at the Birds Eye factory at Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.

A stoppage by 2,000 members of the Transport and General Workers' Union began last Wednesday when workers claimed that employees had been laid off in mid-shift because of lack of work.

How NCB is tackling its manpower shortage

Faced with a rising demand for coal the National Coal Board has set its sights on an annual target of 120 million tons. Production is at present running between six million and seven million tons below this figure.

Increased efficiency and greater productivity are essential if targets are to be achieved.

Although mechanization, automation, computerization and various other marvels of modern technology and science have in recent years brought enormous improvements in coal production, the hard fact remains that in order to win more coal the industry must have more men.

The Coal Board are now facing the fact that the hard fought miners' pay settlement earlier this year, hailed by many as the panacea for all labour ills, has only just stopped the drift of manpower from the pits and has had only limited influence on recruitment to the mines.

Three of Britain's principal coalfields—Yorkshire, the east Midlands and the north eastern—are still desperately short of adult workers and are doing their utmost to lure men back to the mines.

Intensive advertising campaigns are being conducted regionally and in one area, the east Midlands, open days are

Industry in the regions

being held at pits to attempt to impress upon young and old recruits alike that there is still a future in mining.

Militating against these efforts is the fact that industry generally is short of labour of most kinds, but particularly of skilled labour.

In the past two or three days the Scottish miners have declared their intention to fight for further substantial pay increases, and this in itself may be regarded by some as the harbinger of overtime bans and strikes—a prospect calculated to do little to promote confidence in the future.

It may well be that wiser heads will throw out the more excessive pay resolutions at the miners' union's annual conference next month, and that all efforts will be directed towards obtaining a productivity bonus scheme, but only a week ago, Mr J. Gornley, president of the NUM warned that unless production improved, the union's claim for the scheme would fall on deaf ears.

In the north-eastern area the Coal Board states quite flatly: "We need 800 men and we need them now." Since the end of the strike about 600 men have been recruited. The drift from the mines in the region has definitely stopped, but natural wastage is a constant drain on numbers. Fortunately for the region, a lot of the recruits are re-entrants to mining not requiring a great deal of training.

In its annual report to next month's conference, the NUM executive claim that the miners' pay settlement has not brought the anticipated rush of young recruits to the pits. This is certainly not the case in the north-east, where the board has budgeted for an intake of 500 juveniles for a year and collected 1,150 applications for jobs in mining.

In the east Midlands coalfield, the North Norths area has signed on 100 young recruits since April, but the lifting of the school leaving age has had its effect.

On the adult side there have been more than 1,000 applications for jobs, but a large proportion of the applicants wanted surface work, and not everybody could be accommodated.

Well over 500 men are still needed in the east Midlands. The board are prepared to take "green" labour, but at least 20 weeks are needed to train a man to work underground, followed by a period of close supervision.

The Yorkshire coalfield reports that the rush of applications following the pay settlement has now levelled off. About 2,000 men were needed and official estimate that they are about halfway to that target. The coalfield, with some 70,000 miners, loses between 4,000 and 5,000 men a year from natural wastage and other causes and, as one official put it: "We have to run very fast to stand still."

Three prerequisites for a happier future for the coal industry appear to present themselves—incentive pay schemes linked to production, the avoidance of strikes and overtime bans and increased research into labour-saving methods and machinery to counteract any future fall in manpower.

Ronald Kershaw

ICC backs code for international companies

By Melvyn Westlake

A Commission on Multinational Corporations, under the authority of the United Nations and a code of conduct governing the operations of such companies, now looks like receiving the full backing of the International Chamber of Commerce.

In its role as chief spokesman for the multinational company the ICC has responded speedily to the recently published report: *Multinational Enterprises and their Role in Economic Development*, which was undertaken by the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Although the ICC accepts the principal recommendation of the report, it believes that a commission of multinational companies will be unable credibly to discharge its functions without the assistance of members having first hand knowledge of the workings of such companies. It urges that the Commission should include an adequate number of members drawn directly from the ranks of the multinational companies.

The response of the ICC to the Ecosoc report takes the form of a statement prepared by the committee under the chairmanship of M. Wilfred Baumgartner, a former French Finance Minister, and has just been adopted by the chamber. The statement expresses many reservations about the Ecosoc report, which, it says, "sets out many assumptions and allegations for which no evidence is adduced".

Undue emphasis is also laid on the presumed disadvantages of multinational companies, the ICC says. It adds that the Ecosoc report conveys an "impression of unreality", but it then maintains that these reservations of the ICC should not be interpreted as suggesting that the chamber is critical of the objective of the United Nations exercise.

The chamber says that foreign investors in developing countries should examine how the investment fits into the overall development plans and priorities of the host country. But to this the investing company must "know exactly what the rules of the game are and feel assured that these rules will not be changed substantially to its disadvantage by host governments acting unilaterally".

The ICC is convinced that if developing countries were helped where necessary to have full fledged company laws, efficient and independent auditing systems, fair tax systems, and clear and effective labour laws, many problems now attributed to the existence of multinational companies would no longer make themselves felt.

DRI tie-up with Nortronics

Data Recording Instrument Co., the former subsidiary of International Computers, has joined up with Nortronics, an American company, to market a range of digital and analogue recording heads in Europe for computing, instrumentation and audio uses.

A new company has been set up, known as DRI-Nortronics, in which DRI has a 51 per cent stake and Nortronics 49 per cent. This company will begin trading on September 1 with sales of about £2m expected in the first year.

Business appointments Lord Nelson gives up ICL board post

Lord Nelson of Stafford, chairman of the General Electric Co., is to give up his appointment as a director of International Computers (Holdings) because of other commitments. Mr R. E. Nelson has been nominated to succeed Lord Nelson as one of GEC's two representatives on the board.

Viscount Churchill has become investment manager of the investment management committee of the Central Board of Finance of the Church of England, and of the Charities Official Investment Fund. Mr Peter Fennell, assistant secretary in the Department of Health and Social Security, has been appointed secretary of the Occupational Pensions Board. He succeeds Mr Peter Oglesby, who has returned to the DHSS on promotion to under secretary.

Mr A. R. Beever, Mr R. H. M. Boyle and Mr D. P. Gibbs have joined the board of Hambro's Bank. Dr Angelo Calmon de Sa has become chairman of the European Brazilian Bank following the retirement of Dr Nestor José. Mr Shojiro Nishikawa has joined the board.

Following the retirement of Mr J. W. Plank, Mr Arthur Majbroda has joined the main board of Wim Industries.

Mr P. F. Walker, deputy managing director of Usher-Walker, will become managing director on October 1 in succession to Mr S. C. Biggs, who is retiring from the post but remains group chairman.

Mr P. C. Churchill has become secretary and director of legal affairs and administration for Concord Leasing Services.

Mr Norman Richards has been appointed managing director of Miles Druce Sheet Processing in place of Mr Cliff Keeler, who has joined the British Steel Corporation. Mr Richards remains managing director of GEN Steelstock.

Mr Peter Gibson, who has joined Express Press as sales and marketing director.

Mr M. A. Daly has been appointed managing director of MacKenzie Distribution.

Mr R. B. Kallberg, Mr A. Luffman and Mr A. Taylor have joined the main board of Isomem.

Mr Gordon Brown has joined MK Electric, a commercial director. Mr David Rapet has also been elected to the board.

Mr Victor Widdowson has been

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Management reform: the need for a flexible approach to change

From Mr John Arkell

Sir,—There is, as you say in your cogent leading article today (June 12), a great need for reform of the Companies Act. On one aspect, the worker's participation, I wish to stress the blind stupidity of trying to solve the problem on narrow partisan lines. Change needs to be based on sound organizational principles, together with fairness to the parties concerned.

The "bridge" of an industrial company is its board of directors. On the board's side, the board's composition will depend the direction the company will take, the quality of its top leadership and the measure of devolution it allows, and whether the thrust, imagination, and creative genius for organization and enterprise that still characterizes the majority of British business will be successful. Damage that, and we shall all be the poorer with less wealth to improve the quality of life for the country as a whole—and indeed developing countries requiring our help.

First, any hasty structural change at top level is no substitute for, and might even prove a discouragement to, the long hard haul of cultivating good industrial relations at all levels of management on the part of both sides of industry: and this calls for a high quality of leadership on the part of both management and trade unions.

Secondly, managing or supervising the revolutionary process of change here is far more effective, and not possessed by all that number of trade unionists that would be required for 50 per cent representation on supervisory boards.

It has always been very difficult for trade unionists on a management course, partly

because he is unable to spare the time. This should be rectified. But I believe many trade union leaders, some of whom I count among my friends, would agree that management needs training and experience no less than trade union leadership. One of the best ways of increasing worker participation would be for managements to improve their system of promotion so that boards of directors contained more members who have worked their way up from the shop floor.

Thirdly, a board of directors should be a unified body all carrying the same legal responsibilities. I cannot see how under the Green Paper *The Community and the Company: Reform of Company Law* the supervisory board composed of 50 per cent workers and 50 per cent managements can fail to produce divided responsibility or to frustrate initiative. Nor is it compatible with the traditional collective bargaining role of the unions in this country. The document does not succeed in dealing with these objections.

Finally, the British go about things in a very individual way, having a flair for improvisation in the light of changing circumstances. Every company is different. Some have developed first class systems of participative management which, while it would be foolish to tamper with their systems, and perhaps change their philosophy as well, the revolutionary process of change here is far more effective, and not possessed by all that number of trade unionists that would be required for 50 per cent representation on supervisory boards.

It is accepted that a flexible approach is vital to this problem to take account of the

great variety of the British industry, may that the way for through the establishment broadly based committees advised by the CBI, the TUC to list a principles and effective worker participation (not confined just to level) to which over period companies owe size are expected to regard. Such companies have to satisfy an authority that progress was being made. I suggest the Government Training Boards closely related to the they serve, contain active of management and academics are in management are used to the sort of required through the of the levy.

By this method participation could be achieved in the form of the individual company, generally speaking, the undoubted need for participation not on of the greater which can be achieved utilizing the collect of employees as a cially was the Green ples, over long-term which vitally affect also through the efficiency that participation and can provide.

JOHN ARKELL, Chairman of Court Institute of Manager Management House, Parker Street, London WC2B 5PT.

Telephones: the infernal triangle

From Mr J. Beinstock

I wish to reinforce Mr T. L. Blair's protest in yesterday's (June 9) paper and use the courtesy of your columns to express my frustration in obtaining telephone calls to Portugal and Israel from the provinces. Up to some weeks ago, one dialled 100 and asked for "continental" or "international", and the service was reasonably good.

In an attempt by the Post Office to improve (sic) the service, they put the provinces on a similar system to London, whereby one dials, eg, 105 or 108, this connects to Glasgow. There is invariably an interminable delay in waiting for the answer, and if one is lucky enough to get through, a further interminable delay waiting for "continental" to answer in London. The shortest distance between two points is a straight line, but the new system creates a triangle.

From bitter experience, if one is eventually successful in booking a call for a "fixed

time", even 12 hours in advance, the operator never finds it convenient to connect at the appointed time, and is usually not less than an hour late.

One attempts to trace the call this can take up to two hours and the hapless subscriber is treated with tones of contempt and condescension by the operators, even though the supervisors may be a little more helpful.

I would also add that on one occasion it took 35 minutes just to obtain a connection to "continental directory enquiries".

As Mr K. S. Bawtree (same day in *The Times*) has pointed out, there are to be massive increases in the charges, no doubt at an ever more inefficient service.

It is unfortunate that long-suffering subscribers have no choice but to use the monopoly service of the Post Office. J. BEINSTOCK, John Beinstock & Son, 55, Brown Street, Manchester, M2 2JL.

Economizing on electricity

From Mr Ivan M. Taylor

Sir, I was surprised on my receiving the quarterly bill from the electricity board that the charge had not risen.

On investigation I discovered that, in response to the appeals during the fuel crisis, we had economized by some 20 per cent. Surely this is the proper response to increased prices rather than higher salaries or wages?

No doubt some economists

will say that this will produce unemployment, but as there is apparently a shortage of policemen, teachers, bricklayers, plumbers and every sort of clerical staff, this might be no bad thing. It might even put back the value of having a job and reduce the proliferation of staff agencies.

IVAN M. TAYLOR, 22 Elm Road, Green Street Green, Orpington, Kent.

Concorde: Maplin

From Sir Peter M. Professor J. E. Ffor

Sir, May we claim licence to correct a tation. On June 6 page report on the "Lesson of the Concorde" and Maplin the headline "New Concorde and Maplin" The implication is that who contributed to of Economics Affairs which analysed the of Maplin as an air inadequacies of the which led to its equally against Co are not.

The two project different. The Concorde, its timing a fiasco, bears no relation to the Concorde project. Maplin's emphasis that our Concorde is as stro, is our opposition and for reasons whi a similar evaluation and cons of avar and resources.

In other words Yes! Maplin: No major national pr for an improvem methods and the q sion-making in a world. This, we b "Lesson of Maplin" report of the cont technological society. Yours faithfully PETER MASEFIELD, Rosehill, Doods Wa Reigate, Surrey. J. E. FFORWES-WII 298 Hills Road, Cambridge.



Salient points from the Review by the Chairman, Mr. Lawrence W. Orchard include:

- Group sales to third parties up by 25%.
- Record exports—up by 31%.
- Unprecedented rise in material costs.
- Contracting profit margins, particularly in the home market.
- Capital expenditure continues at a high level.
- Difficulties of operating under rigid governmental controls.

Comparative financial results

	1974 (52 weeks)	1973 (53 weeks)
Net Sales to third parties	89,177	70,967
Group Profit before Taxation	12,854	12,163
Taxation	6,280	5,183
Group Profit after Taxation	6,574	6,979
Profit attributable to the members of Ever Ready Company (Holdings) Ltd.	5,591	6,307
Earnings per share	10.84p	12.26p
Total Ordinary Dividend per share	2.94p	2.94p

The Annual General Meeting of Ever Ready Company (Holdings) Limited will be held at Ever Ready House, London N.20 on the 10th July, 1974 at 12 noon.

Products: Primary and Secondary Battery Systems ■ Torches, Handlamps, Cycle Lamps ■ Battery components ■ Special purpose machinery ■ Machine tools and Aerospace Equipment ■ Toolmakers and precision engineers ■ Electrical Accessories ■ Motor control gear ■ Circuit Breakers ■ Lighting and Fittings ■ Mining ■ Low-voltage Motors ■ Precision Metal Fabrication by electro-deposition ■ Mobile radio equipment ■ Search and Rescue Beaconing Equipment ■ Low-voltage Lighting Equipment.

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there's more of everything! Selfridge SALE STARTS THURSDAY The Sinclair Cambri Pocket Calculator

A pocket calculator that really fits your pocket. For the man (or woman) who wants instant, accurate calculations at his (or her) fingertips. This is the perfect companion. Features:

- Compact F1 Size 4 1/2" x 2 1/2" weighs just 1.5 lbs
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- Post orders to: SELFRIDGES, OXFORD ST LONDON, Tel: 01-629 1234
- Also available: Selfridges, Westgate



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

The way they are bidding now

So months now it has become commonplace on the scene that the bid is fast becoming the past. That being so, it is not too surprising to find a vehicle for making could be enjoying an inflated vogue among bankers.

by no means a newly coined term. General as a fairly recent employed a scheme of lent in its bid for Electric and so did jidings in its bid for shoe Corporation. But the doubling of Camp the Budget it is so that two major bids market at present—i for Nottingham Man- and Dalgety's for and Calthrop both be proposed schemes of arrange- seems almost certain concept will be much ely used from here on.



Sir Alastair Pilkington, chairman of Pilkington Bros.

high given Pilkington's continuous process exemption.

However, it should be remembered that the motor industry was badly hit by the crisis and so was demand for glass wind- Also, Pilkington had much higher oil costs to contend with for three months without a price increase. An April increase averaging 13 per cent should help redress this balance.

Perhaps an even bigger disappointment, though, is the modest 7 per cent gain in second half overseas trading profits, to £533m. True, quadrupled first half profits from overseas reflected the ending of the more ominous porters in the second half result seems to be that overseas demand from the motor and building industries is slowing down.

Happily there was a 17 per cent rise in second half licensing income and revenues under that heading reached nearly 40 per cent of the pre-tax total for last year as a whole. That is going to be a very useful and probably much-needed backdrop this year. Given the outlook for sterling, both licensing and overseas manufacturing earnings could show further currency gains, too, this year.

All in all, though, an historic p/e ratio of about 7½ after the shares had fallen 50 to 245p on Friday, may not necessarily discount all the uncertainties for this year. The yield is 4.7 per cent.

Final: 1973/74 (1972/73)
Capitalization £145m
Sales £226.6m (£177.1m)
Pre-tax profits £13.8m (£33.9m)
Earnings per share 34.3p (28.5p)
Dividend gross 11.57p (11.025p)

Grand Metropolitan Interest rates biting deep

Grand Metropolitan's gearing problems should begin to ease in the second six months of the current year ending September. While capital expenditure for the full 12 months of £78m looks like being at least twice as high as cash flow, spending will have peaked by the year-end.

In the meantime if interest rates for the rest of this year remain at present levels, Grand Met's forecast of operating profits similar to the £84m of 1972/73, points to a pre-tax figure some £10m down around £40m. But a fully diluted prospective p/e of 8.6 backed by an 84 per cent yield, suggests that, as it is, the shares are also looking for a better price picture than they are likely to get.

What we got in the opening half was roughly in line with most expectations: gaming and betting profits up, milk and foods not, wines and spirits and catering in and brewing. With associated profits of £331,000 disappearing into losses of £52,000, pre-interest profits fell from £38.1m to £35.8m.

Then Otar Gundelach, Commissioner for the law, and the Commission had decided in his mind "and was not proceeding with the directives. They would be replaced by others which would deal with the free movement of pharmaceuticals and the protection of the health of consumers of pharmaceutical products."

This provoked Scott-Hopkins to make his protest and when the vice-president, Walter Behrendt, did not seem much interested, Liegiar was incensed.

The point is that with the new Carlsberg brewery at Northampton now in full production, associates are expected to show a "material" improvement during the rest of this year. How much of that will account for the small improvement in pre-tax profits needed by Grand Met to hit his forecast of all square by the year end remains to be seen, but outside estimates had put the turn around at Carlsberg at around £2m.

The implication, therefore, is that the major profit centre will do little better and the worry is what is happening to margins. Higher raw material costs, plus more expensive labour and distribution, cut margins in most sectors in the first six months.

Grand Met will thus apparently have to pin its hopes on an unlikely surge in consumer spending to keep turnover and profits moving. And that suggests an unlikely different role for Grand Met when one remembers that past strategy has appeared to hinge on improving the profitability of relatively inefficient acquisitions.

Interim: 1973/74 (1972/73)
Capitalization £125m
Sales £478m (£411m)
Pre-tax profits £13.8m (£22.3m)
Dividend gross 2.08p (2p)

Gold shares Vulnerable to an agreement

Last Wednesday's news that central banks are to be allowed to tackle balance of payment problems by pledging their gold holdings at free market prices as collateral for foreign loans had the gold mines index down hard at first. By the weekend, however, initial worries had evaporated and the loss had all been recovered.

However, of course, is that the announcement does nothing to alter the fundamentals for gold shares. It is significant in point of direction, and it enables Italy to bolster the value of its reserves and, hopefully, thereby restore some confidence to would-be lenders. But it does not allow central banks to trade gold at market prices and does not end the speculation about the future role of gold in the currency of the monetary system. Hence, as yet, it contains nothing to justify a lower immediate gold price or to disturb share prices unduly.

But if agreement were to be reached on the future position of gold in the payments system, the implication for shares would be bearish, according to a new circular from Phillips & Drew. The final draft unfortunately preceded last week's announcement but the central point remains: the price of gold in terms of shares has been affected by substantial speculative demand and any agreement would inevitably crystallize expectations and lead to the liquidation of speculative positions.

If countries with acute balance of payment problems were to take the step beyond the most recent development and use their gold reserves to settle their payments on a bi-lateral basis or else deflate internally, there would be downward pressure on the gold price and gold share prices would look vulnerable.

Only if a solution were reached under which the price of gold reflected pressures on the monetary system and the rate of inflation, does it appear that gold share prices would provide an avenue for long-term investment as distinct from the speculative hedge they have been until now.

On this thinking, the time is ripe for a weeding out of those mining shares which look most vulnerable in the light of the current price of gold. Kloof at £124 and Kinross at 550p are expected to suffer earnings falls because of sharply higher tax payments, while Winkfield at 49p and Leslie at 167p are expected to suffer because of the relatively limited life of the mines. For the rest, P & D thinks Vlakfontein, West Rand Consolidated, SA Land, Durban Deep and Grootevlei are discounting a higher price of gold.

Two years and more of concentrated effort for monetary reform by Mr. Jeremy Morse and his Committee of Twenty at the International Monetary Fund last week brought forth a mouse, albeit a healthy mouse with growth possibilities. The truth is that the present illegitimate regime of floating rates avoids so many headaches for central bankers and others at a time of such exceptional monetary instability that no one is prepared to return to the straight and narrow path of virtue through fixed but adjustable (or adjustable but fixed) exchange rates.

However, the same process has destroyed any pretence that the exchanges and the state of a country's reserves exercises any restraint in practice on domestic economic policies. There was a time when a central bank governor could go to his finance minister and announce, with vestiges of credibility, that the game was up and that steps would have to be taken at once to curb inflation and restore confidence.

Even as recently as the late 1960s, during those recurrent sterling crises, we used to see ITN's duty gnome on his screen, telling us from Zurich in his Swiss German accents that, unless we our belts tightened, would England bankrupt be. In the last weeks, the Italians have been facing a crisis of confidence and credit of classic proportions. But where are the central bankers and the gnomes now. The answer is that they are still there muttering dire warnings about hyperinflation in the bank which almost everyone agrees but does nothing about. Meanwhile, the rules of the game are changed so that the Italians can use gold at market related prices as collateral for loans so that the process can continue unaffected.

The text here this month is connected with the abrupt, if not entirely surprising removal of the Governor of the Bank of France, the elegant, delightfully cynical Coudan, by Olivier Wormser. He said that the only way to stop inflation

Hugh Stephenson

The need for brave decisions

was to stop growth. He was speaking no more and no less than the truth. Fifty, 20, 10, even five years ago such a sentiment would have been a perfectly orthodox piece of central banking advice. But times and fashions have changed. His remark was dismissed in a sentence by the new finance minister of France, a sentence which says it all. M. Wormser's suggestion, said M. Fourcade, was "politically unrealistic". Not wrong, but politically unrealistic.

When the argument was still about whether to introduce a regime of floating exchange rates, the advocates of that revolutionary step would argue, with justice, that fixed exchange rates posed governments and economic policy makers with a false dilemma. Business cycle after business cycle and monetary crisis after monetary crisis the choice was always presented as being one between the rate of growth of the domestic economy and the state of the reserves. At the top of a boom, as the balance of payments deteriorated and the reserves came under pressure, the

government was, it seemed, required to put on the brakes because of the strain on the exchange rate. This was indeed a bogus dilemma.

With floating rates, governments have been faced with the true choice. That is the trade-off between the rate of domestic economic growth and the rate of inflation. The increasingly clear problem is that democratically based governments have an inevitable bias in favour of expansion, even when this is quite clearly increasing the pace of inflation. We have been somewhat blinded by this fact and bias in the past few months, because the oil price increase has fostered an illusion that the only serious cause of inflation at present is the level of world commodity prices. However, as we go into the next business cycle, governments will once again increasingly be faced with the need to take difficult decisions to counter inflation. The chances of governments having the necessary courage, or electorates the necessary understanding seem depressingly slight.

Watergate casts its shadow over US business

American business leaders are reluctant to condemn President Richard Nixon or even talk about Watergate. But they are deeply worried, not just about the impact on politics of the many scandals known under the Watergate label, but also about the effects that the political crisis is having on the economy.

Some business leaders have managed to wade through the recently released 1,300 pages of Presidential transcripts on Watergate. While many admit to being appalled at what has been revealed about the character and methods of operation of the President, they are not yet prepared to join with numerous Republican Party leaders and call on the President to resign.

However, they admit that Watergate has already had a damaging impact on financial markets, and may well continue to inflame economic problems.

One leading New York banker, who formerly held a top government position, told me: "One thing Wall Street abhors is uncertainty and with inflation surging ahead, interest rates at record high and the economy in a state of total instability, Wall Street has more than enough uncertainty right now."

A recent weekly market letter by the Standard and Poor's corporation states that President Nixon's resignation would probably start rallies in financial markets.

Many top business leaders complain in private that there has rarely been a time when government departments concerned with the economy have managed to be as inactive as they are today, when it comes actually to taking decisions and acting when it comes to compiling data and gathering outside views on the economy.

But the worries of businessmen over Watergate are by no means isolated to the inactivity of the executive branch of government. The Congress is coming in for increasing criticism as people complain that Congressmen are just so in- volved with Watergate that they are totally neglecting important legislation.

"The Trade Bill is languishing in Congress, so is the Energy Bill and other important Bills; while all they talk about is the price of gold," said one oil company chief.

However, this same man could not help admitting that the inactivity of Congress was producing delays on legislation that could hit hard at the oil companies. Bills to impose windfall profit taxes on oil companies and phase out depletion allowances are still at the committee stage on Capitol Hill. They may well not reach the statute book for many months to come.

The concern of businessmen has not just been heightened by the fact that the publication of the Watergate transcripts makes it all the more likely that the President will be impeached, but also because of the major personality changes that have been made in the

economic divisions of the Administration.

Most businessmen note that President now needs more than ever a strong Secretary of the Treasury and should leave as many economic policy decisions as possible in the hands of his Treasury chief, so long as he remains deeply preoccupied with Watergate. But the departure from the Treasury of Mr. George Shultz has resulted in the President taking the chair himself.

Mr. Shultz's Economic Policy Council and leaving the new Treasury chief, the Director of the office of Management and Budget, not to mention the chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors and the Chairman of the Federal Reserve System, scrambling to replace the leadership in the economic policy-making process.

What everyone agrees on is that President Nixon is just not going to have the time in the next few months fully to command, direct and organize economic policies or the men he has appointed to run economic policy.

It may seem somewhat surprising in view of all this, and the extremely troubled state of the economy that businessmen appear to be more restrained than other people in calling for President Nixon's head.

The explanation lies partly in the fact that most business leaders are Republican. Many have long supported Mr. Nixon, many greatly admire his foreign policies and many still believe that Watergate has been blown up out of proportion by a largely liberal and Democratic Party influenced press.

But beyond this, as Mr. Gaylord Freeman, chairman of the First National Bank of Chicago noted, there is a certain kinship feeling in existence between the President and business leaders. To some extent businessmen feel that they constantly have to stomach challenges from their constituents—the shareholders, and that the President should now toughen up, to use the American phrase, "the fire from his constituents."

Further, there is no doubt that the corruption revealed by Watergate has shown up immorality not just in politics, but in business as well. Many businessmen, some of whom have for years given donations to political campaigns, feel deeply that if the President falls, then one result could well be much closer scrutiny of business practices. Many businessmen just see their reputation as being deeply tied up with that of the President. The majority, however, have rather reached the point where they just do not care any longer whether Mr. Nixon stays in office or not. They just want to see the Watergate affair settled and out of the way.

As the words of one president of a leading electronics company, "the uncertainty can be ended and government can get back to the job of governing."

Frank Vogel

Seeking a workable formula at Meriden

Clifford Webb examines the problems still to be faced before a satisfactory settlement is achieved

There have been so many false alarms suggesting that the end was in sight for the nine-month-long saga of Triumph, Meriden, that no one will be surprised if the latest announcement proves to be as abortive as the others.

The statement issued after a late-night meeting of all parties in Mr. Wedgwood Benn's room at the Commons on Thursday does no more than emphasize the difficult issues still to be settled between the two firms. Mr. Dennis Villiers, chairman of Norton Villiers Triumph, and leaders of the workers' co-operative.

Mr. Benn's colleagues in the Cabinet are clearly insisting on all these matters being cleared up before any announcement of the co-operative's application for Government finance to purchase the Meriden factory.

Their caution is more than justified. The outcome at Meriden is of crucial importance to Labour's plans for more public ownership in industry. If the Government should put up all or even the bulk of the estimated purchase price of £7m and then have to face subsequent demands for more money to prevent the ship sinking, they will have presented the Conservative Opposition with a heaven-sent opportunity to break the back of their public ownership programme.

Remember Meriden could well become the Conservative battle cry at the next general election.

Although all the parties at Meriden have agreed that the plan for the co-operative to produce Triumph twin cylinder motorcycles "is capable of being worked" this statement is hedged around with any number of conditions, one of which could scupper the whole deal. Reaching agreement on the valuation of the assets at Meriden and the price NVT will pay for each machine assembled by the co-operative could take weeks of tough bargaining and still fall down.

On both issues there is a considerable gap between Mr. Poore's idea of a pre-arranged advance so far by Mr. Geoffrey Robinson, managing director of Jaguar Coventry. News of the key role which Mr. Robinson is playing as leader of the co-operative's negotiating team clearly embarrassed British Leyland when it leaked out six weeks ago. Mr. Robinson, a former backroom boy at Labour headquarters and a bright star at the now defunct Industrial Reorganisation Corporation, is being widely tipped to become "Mr. Motors".

But having emphasized some of the difficulties facing the co-operative, it should also be said that if determination and courage could guarantee a successful outcome, the Meriden men would be home and dry.

will raise its working capital. It could come from the Government or Mr. Poore could be pressed to pay in advance for machines. Even if, as was at one time suggested, the co-operative works "on the lump"—just selling its labour—with NVT retaining responsibility for purchasing and supplying components, there are still problems.

NVT must cut its cloth according to the market demand for Triumph machines and their basic design is now 30 years old. No one knows what will be the effect of Triumph's absence from the vital American market for nearly a year. Even supposing demand for the cars, how long will it last and who will develop the new models so urgently needed?

On the basis of a labour-only agreement, this would seem to be NVT's responsibility, but clearly there will be a clash in the plans for developing new Triumphs and Nortons for its wholly owned factories at Small Heath and Wolverhampton.

A short-term deal of two to three years in which NVT would buy and sell existing models through its established dealers could probably be made to work. But what would happen at the end of the period? If the co-operative drops the labour-only deal and opts for an entirely independent company producing its own new designs, can they be sold under the Triumph brand name as before?

The prospect of entirely different machines being produced by separate companies but sold with the same name is nonsensical. A possible solution would be for the co-operative to use the Triumph name as before, as its designs were approved by NVT and marketed by them. Failure to agree to this would leave the co-operative with no alternative but to drop the name they value so highly.

But having emphasized some of the difficulties facing the co-operative, it should also be said that if determination and courage could guarantee a successful outcome, the Meriden men would be home and dry.

The placards outside the factory may be tattered and nearly illegible; the picket hut inside the chained gates may have taken on an air of permanency; the original 1,750-strong labour force—many of whom had been in the factory since 1919—may have dwindled to under 200, but there is a "no surrender" atmosphere among the remainder that has to be sampled at first hand to be appreciated.

It was the determination of men like Mr. Dennis Johnson, the Transport and General Workers' Union convenor, which attracted the support of Mr. Bill Layworth, the union's full-time official at Coventry, and Mr. Leslie Huckle, Labour MP for Nuneaton. This was the trio which produced the concept of a workers' co-operative purchasing Meriden.

They insist that what has been a Labour's plan for a bitter struggle has its origin in something more than men fighting for the right to work. They point out that the fierce pride Meriden workers take in being associated with the production of Triumph motor cycles reaches a level seldom seen in industry today.

Three years ago, when the ailing BSA group decided to stop motor cycle production at Small Heath and concentrate on Meriden, it was greeted with not a little grumbling by the workers there. They proclaimed: "now perhaps they'll believe that Triumph make the best motor cycles in the world." Little did they know that BSA's troubled board were flying in the face of an expensive consultants' report recommending the opposite course of action.

BSA's decision to concentrate on the much smaller Triumph site may have been justified in view of the urgent need to prevent the total collapse of the group. This was not the situation which Mr. Poore faced when, in March last year, with the help of £4.8m of Government finance, he formed Norton Villiers Triumph as the rescue vehicle for a British motor cycle industry. His long-term objective was to increase production and this was impossible on Meriden's cramped site.

If a formula can now be found for unlocking the £7m worth of assets tied up in Meriden—so surely needed for new machinery at Small Heath and Wolverhampton—and at the same time add Meriden's assembly capacity, then Mr. Poore should have no difficulty in reaching his target of 55,000 bikes a year. The danger is that, at a time when he needs all his resources to re-establish British motor cycles in world markets, he may find himself caged with a political tiger.

PORTER CHADBURN LIMITED

"We are confident that 1974 will show further progress"

Results at a glance

	1973	1974*
Turnover	£20	£200
Profit before Tax	6.35	4.947
Dividends (net)	57	305
Profit retained	131	77
	258	35

* 9 months only of Chadburn Holdings and 12 months of Porter-Lancastrian.

Results for the year ended 31 January, 1974, our first full year of operation following the merger, now begin to reflect the potential of the Group. The additional three months trading of the former Chadburn companies contributed to the enhanced profit as has a very considerable turn round into profit of the Plastics Division of Porter-Lancastrian Ltd.

The Manufacturers & Distributors Syndicate Ltd., acquired in 1973, has made a useful first time contribution and substantial improvement in sales and profit has been achieved by other companies and divisions.

The past year has not been without its difficulties. Material and labour costs rose steadily and, in the last quarter, material shortages began to make themselves felt. Skilled labour has been difficult to obtain. On the other hand, demand for the manufactured products of the Group has been buoyant.

The Group has entered the current year in a strong position. Order books are at a record level and despite the deleterious effects of the fuel crisis, in the first two months of the current year profits earned were in excess of those in the comparable period of the previous year.

Highlights from the Statement by the Chairman D.C. Bamford, C.B.E.

Operating subsidiaries

PORTER-LANCASTRIAN LTD.	CHADBURN (SURVEYING EQUIPMENT) LTD.
CHADBURN (DARWEN) LTD.	THE MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS SYNDICATE LTD.
CHADBURN BLOCTURE LTD.	A. H. SENAR LTD.
THE CLAYTON CRANE & HOIST COMPANY LTD.	PORTER CHADBURN (DEVELOPMENT) LTD.

A review of the operating subsidiaries is included in the full Report and Accounts and Chairman's Statement which may be obtained from the Secretary: PARK LAKE WORKS - WETTERTON - BOOTLE 10 - LANC.

Business Diary in Europe: A world of its own

the European Parliament to operate in its own. Speeches are speeches have to be machine grinds on seems. James Scott-Hopkins, a Conservative MP for 7, could stand it no

day night he got up and protested that the debate on directives the sale of medicines completely unnecessary everyone knew that Commission, taking votes in the legal mittee, had decided them.

listening to our de- public gallery must be mad," he said, "metimes think it is spent was that the produced seven in the pharmaceutical, the wholesale agents to be pharmaceutical system medicines. It meant, according to ins, that Boots could not have been rate as a chain, they been forced to have pharmaceuticals and had to sell pharma- did nothing else. ly the battle had

been thoroughly fought out in committee, from the British side notably by Lord Mansfield, and the Commission had decided in the light of all the complications caused by the entry of Britain, Denmark and Ireland, to abandon their proposals.

Vincenzo Veraschi introduced an elaborate critique of the Commission's proposals as rapporteur of the legal affairs committee and summarized the main objections. Karl Heinz Walkhoff gave the socialist group's view. Lord Mansfield spoke briefly, merely stressing the importance of Parliament's views. Albert Llozier, for the French Progressive Democrats, defended the professional pharmacists against the incursions of the chain chemists—"the mere pedlars of medicines."

Then Otar Gundelach, Commissioner for the law, and the Commission had decided in his mind "and was not proceeding with the directives. They would be replaced by others which would deal with the free movement of pharmaceuticals and the protection of the health of consumers of pharmaceutical products."

James Scott-Hopkins: a wraithful protest



He remarked that it was a pity Behrendt did not have a television in his room at the back of the chair. "Then you could have watched the football match," he said, referring to the first leg of the world championships now being played in Germany. All very embarrassing for the defenders of the European Parliament.

Lieutenant-General Manuel Díez Alegría Gutierrez, the politically moderate general who last week was relieved of his post as chief of the Spanish joint chiefs of staff, has received more than 200 monodies in the post, according to a friend, and most of them were apparently sent by fellow military men. Asked if he could confirm the report of a high-ranking military officer said privately: "Absolutely. One of them was mine."

Giant's birth

AKZO and Phillips, both multi-nationals operating from a Dutch home base, have announced their intention of merging their pharmaceutical chemical divisions. The new giant, as yet nameless, would be a combination of AKZO Pharma and Phillips Dunphar, and would be 75 per cent owned by AKZO and 25 per cent by Phillips. The divisions in the United States would be excluded from the merger.

The firm would employ 12,000 people, of whom 5,400 would be in the Netherlands. Research, development, manufacturing, sales and service activities of both AKZO Pharma and Phillips Dunphar would be combined in the new firm.

The new agreement has been reached on the merger, which

will result in a company with a turnover of more than £600m, talks have been started with the unions and the Dutch Government.

AKZO Pharma's activities are spread across a number of working companies, of which the best known is Organon, founded in 1923. In January this year the Organon subsidiaries, Organon Technika and Chetaro, were split off. These and the three other working groups, Diosynth, Intervet and AAgromol, will all become part of the new concern.

Both managements have said that the merger will not result in any redundancies, since the two companies are complementary in their activities.

Fitchforked into the presidency of the EEC's Council of Ministers with no foreign languages and a provincial reputation, the new West German Foreign Minister, Dietrich Genscher, has created a much better impression than anyone expected. At the two meetings of Foreign Ministers held since he succeeded Walter Scheel last month, Genscher has shown a good grip on his dossier and a commendably "grounded" attitude.

Scheel, for all his legendary shyness, often irritated his

colleagues by his tendencies to waffle and in un- warranted optimism. This helped to cause the initial row with Dr. Kissinger over the projected Euro-Arab dialogue.

The podgy Genscher lacks Scheel's charm and humour, but so far has behaved like a realist and no waffler. Like Schmidt in his days as Finance Minister, he believes in cutting the ministerial cackle, sticking to the point and moving briskly down the agenda.

He is even making steps to increase his minimal French and English. The other new Foreign Minister, France's Jean Sauvagnargues, has no linguistic problems - he speaks fluent German and excellent English - but has so far shown a weakness for the sound of his own voice.

Sauvagnargues is no slouch at the negotiating table, witness his performance when ambassador in Bonn during the four-power talks on Berlin. Sauvagnargues diplomats hope he will crisp up his manner when he comes to preside over the deliberations of the Nine.

The Irish Minister, Garret FitzGerald, on whom the burden of the presidency falls from January 1, is clearly anxious that major traumas like Britain's renegotiations should be out of the way as far as possible before

Management

Need for different social mechanisms

Learning to plan change

Change is a personal process. To change world systems, company systems, or any other kind of social systems, you have to change human behaviour in some way.

There are pessimists and optimists regarding change. The pessimists say you cannot change human nature. The optimists say you have no need to change human nature; you just need to change some of its habits.

The pessimists have plenty of evidence for their case. We have organized ourselves in constricting hierarchical structures. Our public organizations (and companies as well) try to avoid or minimize uncomfortable contact with groups, issues or situations that might be threatening. Our negotiating procedures reward secretive behaviour.

We talk about "information technology" instead of listening to each other. Our systems encourage power pre-emption, abuse of resources, ambiguity, superficial human contacts, deceit, empire-building, and a resulting kind of "sub-organization survival" goal that often works against our longer-range and larger-scale needs.

Donald Michael is an optimist. He is also professor of planning and public policy at the University of Michigan, and author of a new book entitled *On Learning to Plan—and Planning to Learn*. For the past few years his group at the Institute for Social Research at Michigan has carried out one of the broadest studies of social change yet undertaken. Every one studies technical, political or economic barriers to change, but this is the first exploration of social barriers.

The book is based to some extent on a literature search that results in one of the best selective bibliographies on social and organizational change I have seen.

Even more important are the personal views of more than 150 leaders in planning for

learning about and doing the things that society is most concerned about today—representatives from universities, research institutes, city and town administration, national governments, international bodies, companies and consultants.

Donald Michael's particular forte is a kind of directed non-directed interview, in which he explores concepts and ideas by letting people talk into a tape recorder with occasional questions from two or three well-trained and well-briefed interviewers.

This puts the burden on the researchers and allows busy presidents, professors and planners to summarize their views and knowledge without having to do as much homework as they would for a speech or paper. The resulting book is broad, well organized, and completely Professor Michael's own.

The book contains plenty of grist for the pessimists—an awesome catalogue of organizational ailments and human resistance mechanisms. But Professor Michael argues that change is possible. His thesis is contained in the title—one must plan to learn, and learn to plan.

Learning is the key to the process he calls "long range social planning", and the process itself is an evolutionary one, focused on changing points of view, and thus their resulting behaviour, rather than changing human nature itself.

Discussing the book, Professor Michael says: "When I started looking at the whole area of social planning, I was talking in terms of social planning being like social engineering—looking at the options, evaluating the alternatives, making plans and so on.

"But because most social issues like education, building cities and so on take such a long time to resolve, we need different mechanisms. Even if social engineering were humane, we are too totally

ignorant of the nature of our society to be social engineers.

"We just don't know enough. You can't do technological assessment, for example, unless you know how the society operates. So we need a kind of 'social R & D'.

"Instead of a procedure for engineering change, the book offers procedures to learn about results—what change requires of people, what resistances they are likely to put up, how they live with uncertainty. Planning then becomes a way of trying based on using the future, instead of the past, as a way of learning.

This calls for profound changes in the way people, particularly people in positions of responsibility—view themselves. It also requires changes in organizations: their norms, their structures, their reward and punishment systems, and their basic values.

It also requires changes in the overall environment: new political and social goals, new institutions, and new approaches.

Professor Michael has his pessimistic moments. "If we continue to define human competence in the traditional ways we do, and if we provide the structures and rewards that reinforce that, then there isn't any chance of doing this kind of learning."

But the optimism keeps coming back. "Look at the whole trend to participative management, and young adults who have more experience in encounter groups and meditation. These are terribly slim reeds, I know, and on the other side is all the momentum of traditional society.

"The most we can hope for is dialectic—the process of thesis, antithesis, synthesis and interaction. But in the face of all the crises and disasters, I think there is a strong enough thread that it won't disappear."

Nancy Foy

Research diversification on a contract basis

In an assessment of some of the industrial changes coming from the policies of the OPEC countries over production, price and distribution of oil, a recent report states that chemical companies in the European Economic Community will no longer control all aspects of their business.

The survey also contains some provocative long term forecasts about the development of alternative energy sources; and it discusses the inevitable political, economic and technical impact of these trends on the chemical sector of the economy.

Another intriguing aspect of the document is its origin: for the investigation has been made by the Electrical Research Association. With the best will in the world, it is scarcely the organization likely to be in the forefront of the minds of many managers or engineers seeking answers to the shortages of feedstocks and the other agency needs of their chemical processes.

However, a number of other studies connected with long range planning in a variety of industries are emerging from the research association's headquarters at Leatherhead. The obvious inference from this state of activity is that the Electrical Research Association is diversifying rapidly from a traditional role of product research and development for the electrical industry.

The ERA is only one of the original 48 industrial organizations that under special statutes received an income from member firms which was matched pound for pound from the Government. Most of the associations are rearranging their activities to meet the cut-backs in research both by industry and by Government departments. Various solutions are being tried.

For example, the British Iron and Steel Research Association

(probably the biggest of these units, and the one with the highest scientific and international reputation) has been absorbed into the fold of the British Steel Corporation. A totally different approach is being tried by the ERA. It is making independent non-profit-making limited company at the beginning of this year.

In fact, the association terminated its grant arrangements from the Department of Trade and Industry (as it was in January) a year earlier than necessary in making the transformation.

A new director, Dr Bryan Lindley, who had worked with one of the few established independent contract research companies in the United Kingdom, International Research and Development, took over the management reorganization.

One of the main alterations was the management planning. The former research association planning process was one of consultations through committees between member companies and the research organization.

Although arrangements have been continued for a dialogue with members, a formal management structure with an executive board and executive heads of six divisions has created a business for selling research services. The planning is based on short and long term financial and technical targets.

At first glance the contract research market looks attractive. The national spending, excluding large special defence budgets, is over £600m a year. In practice this is an estimate of the total amount contributed from Government and industrial company funds. A large slice is committed automatically for maintaining work at established large research stations and company laboratories.

To make competition for the available cake tougher, Government centres like the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, have been encouraged to sell their research services where possible.

As some of these units were founded to be centres of excellence in specific technologies, their laboratory facilities are often unrivalled.

In its newsletter to members and prospective clients, the ERA claims competence for research and development in a wide range of subjects. These cover electrical and electronic engineering equipment, computer systems, automation systems, components and management studies and laboratory development for product planning and long-range planning.

The association had an income of £550,000 five years ago when the first move began towards becoming a self-supporting commercial enterprise. Last year this reached £1.25m and operations seem to have stabilized for a 4 to 5 per cent growth. By the end of last year over 80 per cent of work had been put on a contract basis with Government, industry and commerce.

The ERA is one of the oldest research establishments. Its first major shake-up came in 1954. The electricity supply industry was growing rapidly and decided not to sponsor research but bring it under its own control.

In the subsequent reorganization the laboratory divisions of the association concentrated long-term work on common basic problems of materials, medium range programmes on development and testing of specific electrical products, and shorter work on trouble shooting and consultancy for members.

This particular mixture of work has produced a group of laboratories equipped to take small and reasonably large projects. In fact, the ERA is probably one of the rare independent contractors to which a small electrical company or engineering firm with a fatigue or corrosion difficulty can afford to turn for help.

Pearce Wright

FINANCIAL NEWS

Highlands Rubber takes stock after runaway price rise

By Ralph Holder

The bright side of soaring commodity prices is brought out strongly by the annual report of Highlands and Lowlands Rubber. Bumper profits came from both rubber and palm oil. A year ago the average of London price for No 1 smoked sheet during 1972 was 14.77p per kilo. In 1973 it averaged 30p for 1973 and 34p for the first four months of 1974.

But Thomas Barlow, chairman, does not throw his hat in the air at these rises; he is cautious about the "obscure" outlook. Not only is the cost of production rising fast, but the rate of export duty rises pro-rata with every price increase. The Malayan Government, too, is well aware of the dangers arising from inflation and stringent measures have already been taken which will eventually help to reduce the profitable level at which natural rubber can compete with synthetics. (The Government is acting in the same way towards palm oil.)

Natural rubber is now much in low thanks to the current "realistic" attitude of the international community—hence the for synthetic rubber to maintain the natural resources. Barlow, gives a new for natural rubber sources of supply.

Vegetable oils the world experienced last year. Through fluctuating wildly the policy has always well ahead of Western Malaysian price suffered.

So far this year palm oil prices have been less than last year. High to end-May index increased. But when nationalism and change rates are None the less it looks ahead with

Geo Doland dividends resum

Profits of George Doland, tailors and outfitters, increased to £120,000 for the 13 months to January 31, against £58,000 for the preceding 12 months. The directors are resuming dividends with a payment of 14.5p per share. The company's turnover for the year ended January 31, 1974, was £2,376,000, an increase of £263,000 on the previous year. The directors are paying a final dividend of a single interim of 10p.

Against £132,000 a Sir Lindsay Parkin engineers and builders, cut its loss to half to produce a profit of £85,000. The company's turnover for the year ended January 31, 1974, was £2,376,000, an increase of £263,000 on the previous year. The directors are paying a final dividend of a single interim of 10p.

Dom Holding

In its first full year company Dom Holdings and make ducts and electrical fittings. The company's turnover for the year ended January 31, 1974, was £2,376,000, an increase of £263,000 on the previous year. The directors are paying a final dividend of a single interim of 10p.

Parkinson payout

After a first-half loss of £664,000 to December 31, the company's turnover for the year ended January 31, 1974, was £2,376,000, an increase of £263,000 on the previous year. The directors are paying a final dividend of a single interim of 10p.

Brokers' views

The stock market's growing concern over the prospects for the world and European economies begins to be reflected in the advice sent out to clients by major stockbrokers. In the gilt-edged market, the outlook for United Kingdom interest rates is measured against the likely progress of the United States counterparts. In fact, brokers turn away from a near-stagnant market in domestic traders to take a fresh look at the world-wide earners.

From J. & A. Scrimgeour comes a bearish view of major oil shares, which it sees as head-on collision with the fall in profits in the second quarter of 1974. Scrimgeour recommends "lightening" the oil share content of portfolios over the coming months.

But it regards BP's longer-term earnings prospects, based on Alaska and the North Sea, as outstandingly good.

Burmah, too, Scrimgeour regards as a strong prospect for the longer term, while vulnerable for the immediate future.

One comment is that, with Burmah likely to finance further projects from cash flow, the

Results th

Consumer fic

prominent

Company result strongly laced with involvement in consumer products include Guinness, Debenhams, Tesco, and Marks & Spencer. The company's turnover for the year ended January 31, 1974, was £2,376,000, an increase of £263,000 on the previous year. The directors are paying a final dividend of a single interim of 10p.

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Commodities

Coffee prices 'must be stabilized'

Innumerable words have been written and spoken on speculation regarding commodity prices higher but very little has been said about speculation forcing prices down. But Senor Ricardo Fiala Caceres, the manager of the Salvadorean Coffee Company, is convinced that this has happened in world coffee markets.

Last week he warned speculators that they may get an "unpleasant surprise" if they keep on trying to push coffee prices down in international markets. He gave no indication what the surprise might be, but said Brazil and Colombia are fully supporting moves by Mexico and Central American nations to defend their economies against speculation by large foreign corporations.

In London, the robusta coffee price for July hit a peak of £660 a long ton in February but has since fallen heavily and is now some £90 a ton cheaper. With little, if any, change in the fundamental situation it would appear that Senor Fiala has a good case.

Meanwhile, Mr. Alexander F. Beltrao, the executive director of the International Coffee Organization, summed up the supply and demand situation at a seminar in Brazil recently.

It is estimated, he said, that 75m bags will be marketed in 1973-74, of which 60m are from the new crop and about 9.5m from earlier ones. World consumption is estimated at 76.5m bags over and above the needs of trade and industry a maximum 32m bags at the end of the 1973-74 crop year. These figures show for the immediate future a balance between supply and demand and a reasonable reserve.

Mr. Beltrao said there are two hypotheses that can be advanced regarding production trends and the likely supply of coffee between 1974 and 1980. The first is that there is a period of shortage approaching following the over production of the sixties.

During the past few years (1969-1974) production has been short of demand. Stocks

were steadily reduced, particularly in Brazil. Although an increase in production is forecast in most producing countries, it does not appear sufficient to offset future shortfalls in some countries, especially Brazil.

In spite of the equilibrium in 1973-74 and the probable one in 1974-1975, in subsequent years output would not meet demand, stocks would be run down and the shortage would worsen.

Mr. Beltrao's second hypothesis leads to opposite conclusions. The higher prices of 1972, 1973, and 1974 have encouraged the planting of new highly productive varieties able to bear their first crop after three years; less rust can be controlled and Brazilian plantations are less and less threatened by frost.

High Brazilian output from 1975-76 onwards, together with that of other countries, would lead to a rapid increase in stocks. Either hypothesis is tenable.

Future price stability, he said, depends on the ability to influence future production in the right direction. Furthermore, in order to influence future production, prices must be stabilized now.

The interdependence of those affected by the coffee economy makes it difficult to separate the interests of producers and consumers—in fact they coincide in the long run. Government and industry in consuming countries are trying to avoid sharp price fluctuations and their consequent inflationary effect. Basically they want a guarantee of supply under stable conditions.

The governments of producing countries are trying to maximize the effects of their foreign exchange earnings and the use of productive factors in order to reduce production costs or to create employment; and they maximize the effects of their coffee policies on economic growth and the distribution of income.

Today serious problems beset the world coffee trade and industry. These include monetary instability as well as the

high cost of a growing volume necessary to produce the same amount. Increasing in the governments in control the effects results in the coffee prices and in a region, themselves inflation.

The government nations are to protect their fore earnings and possible means, but within which it operates. Addition towards concern elimination of medium traders on the increase necessarily a less efficiency or the economies of scale.

It is the irresistible force the absence of the national trade, favour the final product, the industrialist becomes any end quality and diversity.

Cocoa shock. Exhortations to lift the international ment by 12 cent been thrown out majority of the Cocoa Organization committee has agreed an increase per lb.

When one considers increase will range to 29.5 cent and compares it with the price of over then it becomes a

The current rubber market is being replaced. On rubber will be open outcry under so well commodity markets.



The Times Awards for the best advertisement of a company's results to appear in 1974

PANEL OF JUDGES

The Times is pleased to announce that the following members of the business community have kindly agreed to act as judges of the entries for The Times Awards.

Chairman	Lord Shawcross, Chairman of the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers.
Members	Michael Belmont, Cazenove and Company.
	Anthony Everett, Binder Hamlyn and Company.
	Edgar Palamoutain, The M & G Group.
	Sir Paul Reilly, Director of The Design Centre.
	Hugh Stephenson, Editor of The Times Business News.

Each member of this panel has been chosen for his knowledge of a particular discipline which relates to this specialized form of communication.

Perhaps the most striking change in financial advertising in recent years has been the increasing clarity with which a company's results are presented. However, much remains to be done and it is to

encourage further progress in this important field that The Times has decided to sponsor a number of awards for the best example of the advertising of a company's results to appear in 1974.

The conditions of entry are set out below and companies are invited to send their entry at any time during this year.

Conditions of Entry

All entries are free but must have appeared in the pages of The Times Business News during 1974. The following are the categories in which awards will be made:

- 1 Colour. All sizes.
- 2 Black and white. Half page or larger, or equivalent.
- 3 Black and white. Less than half page or equivalent.

First, second and third prizes will be awarded in each category.

Entries will be accepted throughout the twelve month period 1 January - 31 December 1974 and

should take the form of art pulls mounted on board, with a clear indication of the category in which they are to be judged. They should be sent to:

Michael Mander,
Advertisement and Marketing Director,
The Times Awards,
The Times, Printing House Square,
London EC4P 4DE.

Presentation of the awards will be made at a dinner given by The Times at the conclusion of the competition.

	High	Low
All-time	183.47 (15.03.72)	67.847 (18.07.85)
1974	178.18 (28.02.74)	107.51 (01.04.74)
1973	180.33 (12.01.73)	120.88 (14.12.73)
1972	188.17 (15.08.72)	174.48 (10.01.72)
1971	174.77 (31.12.71)	122.23 (02.03.71)
1970	145.78 (14.01.70)	110.55 (25.02.70)
1969	172.95 (31.01.69)	132.48

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PROPERTY also on pages 9, 22 & 23

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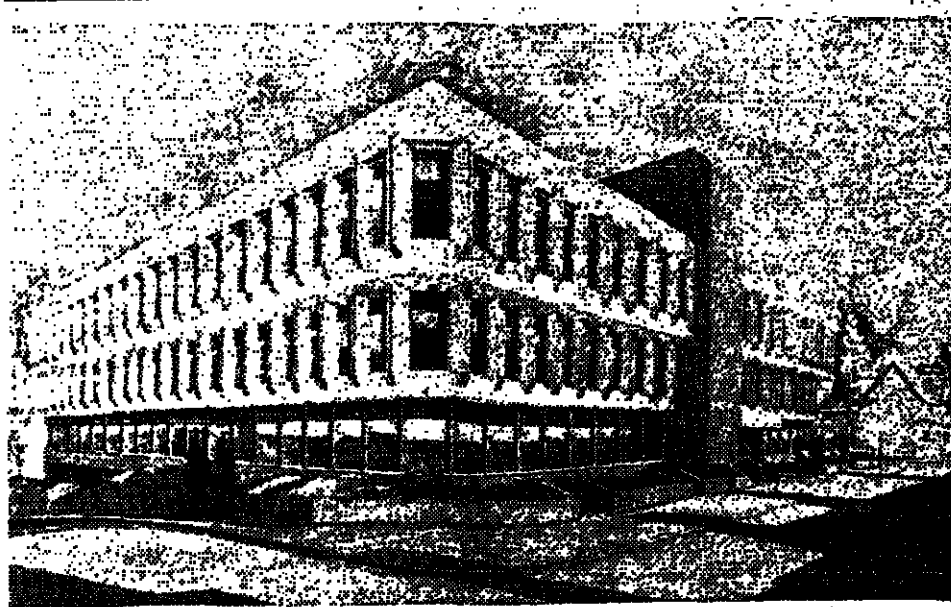
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An artist's impression of Elliot House, Norwich, an office development due for completion next spring.

The somewhat muted optimism with which the property world greeted the Government's statement on the future of business rents has been slow to emerge in practice. Now that several property companies have run into serious financial difficulties, the rest of the field is showing extreme wariness, reflected in a cautious approach to the initiation of schemes and a general reappraisal.

The industrial sector in particular continues to show activity as large commercial organisations seek well sited distribution and storage centres, or decide that modern building design economically outweighs the disadvantages of older more badly placed buildings.

For instance, Crown Freeholds have let the first two units on their warehouse and industrial estate, which covers about 13 acres at Shepton Mallet, Somerset. Two units of 5,000 sq ft each have been let to Securicor and Blackwood Hodge, who will use them as a transport depot and a quarry machinery maintenance depot. The site will be developed in stages over three years to produce an ultimate total of about 234,000 sq ft, with units ranging from 5,000 sq ft to 25,000 sq ft. Lettings are through Chamberlain-Brothers and Edwards, of Shepton Mallet, and Debenham, Tewson and Chinnocks, of London.

In North Wiltshire the former Chippenham borough council, succeeded by the North Wiltshire District Council, has negotiated the disposal of about 20 acres of land known as Bumpers Farm, Chippenham, to subsidiary companies of Imperial Foods Ltd. The site is about a mile and a half from Chippenham town centre and four miles from the M4 Chippenham motorway intersection. Imperial Foods is to construct a cold storage complex consisting of about a million cubic feet, with plans for future extensions. The remaining area is to be developed by Lygon Investments, the property development subsidiary of Imperial Foods, to provide about 300,000 sq ft of warehousing and other development, which will be available in units from 7,000 sq ft. The architects are Newman Levinson and Partners and letting will be through Edward Erdman, through whom the sale took place, jointly with J. P. Surge and Sons, of Bristol.

Firms wary over rents situation

Brush Developments are active in this field. Through Debenham, Tewson and Chinnocks, they have let the first phase, consisting of about 20,000 sq ft, on the Sutton Road development at Rochford, near Southend. The tenants are Besco Bodies Ltd, and Special, a subsidiary of Thermal Syndicate, and were introduced by Chamberlain and Willows and Anthony Lypton. The second phase, consisting of 43,000 sq ft of warehouse or factory space, is under construction and units from 5,000 sq ft will be available by the beginning of June next year.

The same developers, in conjunction with Commercial Union Properties Ltd, have acquired a commercial site in High Road, Whetstone. The vendors were a subsidiary of Grand Metropolitan, Plannib. The same developers, in conjunction with Commercial Union Properties Ltd, have acquired a commercial site in High Road, Whetstone. The vendors were a subsidiary of Grand Metropolitan, Plannib.

develop factory and warehouse space at Trunk Road, Redcar. The site has a main road frontage and is adjacent to the large ICI Wilton complex. A factory of about 44,000 sq ft, with an auxiliary office block is immediately available. Additional land is available either for expansion or for the building of new units to an occupier's requirements. Disposal arrangements are to be flexible and freehold and leasehold inquiries will be considered. The agents are Conrad Ribbitt and Co, of London, and Storey Sons and Parker, of Middlesbrough.

Several transactions have taken place in the shopping sector. In Doncaster the long leasehold interest in 10/12 Baxtersgate has been sold to the House of Fraser, who will be trading as Binn's Department Store. The premises, formerly a Woolworths store, has a total of about 40,000 sq ft on four floors, with a frontage of about 55 ft to Baxtersgate.

Woolworths will be moving into a new store in Town and City's Doncaster Arndale Centre later this year. Their new store there consists of about 60,000 sq ft on two floors with frontages to Central Mall and St Sepulchre Gate as well as to the gallery level. Healey and Baker acted for Town and City Properties in both transactions.

In Norwich work has begun on a new air-conditioned office building in Ber Street, to be known as Elliot House. The development is being carried out by Vectra Estates Ltd and the new building will provide about 29,550 sq ft on four floors. It is due for completion next spring. Grove Estate Agency, of Norwich, introduced the site to Vectra and are acting for letting with Saville, of London. Design is by Edward Skipper and Associates.

The former lodgings of Charles Dickens at 11 New Bond Street, London, have been sold to Philip Anthonis Ltd, the jeweller. The property has been known as 'Ellinor', the latter for more than 100 years. It comprises a basement, shop and four upper floors and is a listed building. Goldenberg and Co acted for Hillhouse in the sale of the lease, which had less than seven years unexpired at a rent of £2,250 a year. A price near £100,000 was realised.

Gerald Ely

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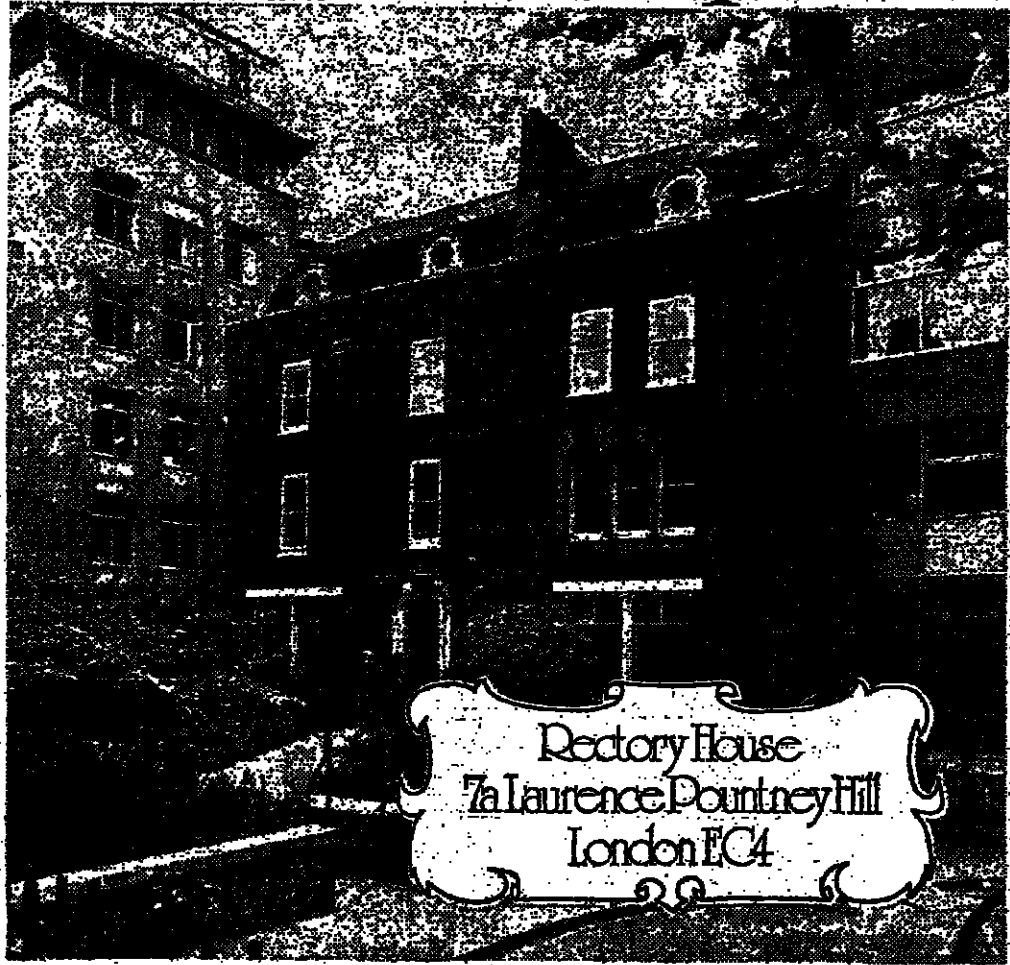
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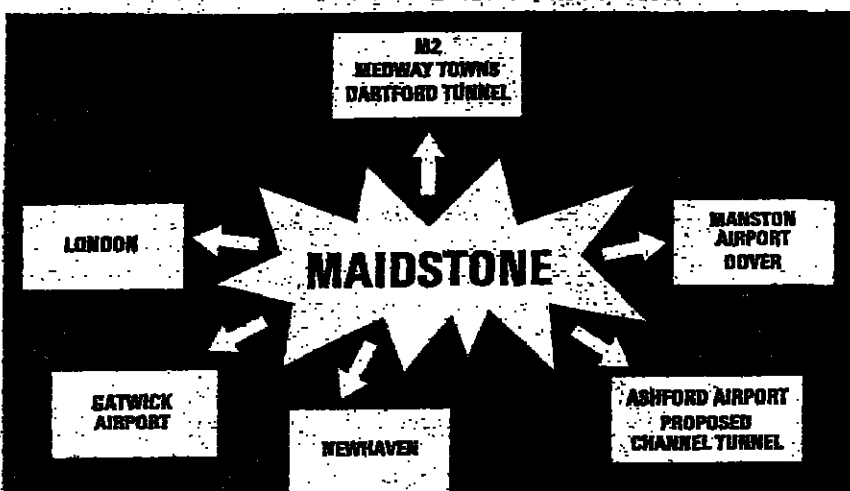
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